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THE JERUSALEM POST

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At Nakoura talks

Israel rejects protest on anti-terrorist sweep

Jerusalem Post Staff

NAKOURA. – The Israeli delegation to the military talks here yesterday rejected Lebanese protests against last Thursday's action in several South Lebanese Shi'ite villages in which two people were killed by IDF fire and a third was found dead during a search for suspects.

The Lebanese complained of the action and said tens of people were injured. The Israeli side acknowledged that one terrorist was shot dead while trying to escape and that a 14-year-old girl had been hit during an attempt to disperse a riot against Israeli troops.

Israeli sources said yesterday that the team in Nakoura had reiterated that anti-terrorist measures would continue as long as the terror attacks continue.

The delegation, headed by Tat-Aluf Amos Gilboa, said Israel would, however, be ready to consider "gestures" such as releasing prisoners and opening more passages to the North on condition that there is a drop in terrorist attacks.

After yesterday's session, an Israeli spokesman told reporters: "I can't say there is much progress." Little progress has been reported since the talks started on November 8.

Meanwhile, in Beirut, Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karameh rejected Israel's demands for a three-tiered security zone in South Lebanon after an Israeli pullout.

Karameh said Israel's proposals to expand the role of UN peacekeepers and use Israeli-backed militiamen to patrol the south would partition the country.

"We again say no to all these Israeli demands," he said in a statement published by Beirut newspapers.

Lebanon's state radio quoted a military source as saying the Lebanese delegation at Nakoura would also seek clarifications about reports that Israel would carry out a partial withdrawal from South Lebanon on a unilateral basis.

Israel officials have hinted that Israel might act on its own should the talks fail to make headway by Thursday, when negotiations will be adjourned for the Christmas and New Year holidays.



Police and bystanders inspect damage caused by a grenade at a Tel Aviv bus stop yesterday. (Andre Brutmann)

Hidden assailant's grenade wounds several on TA bus

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT
Post Defence Reporter

TEL AVIV. – A hand grenade hurled at a bus near the wholesale market here, at the junction of Carlebach and Hahashmona'im streets, lightly wounded several people including a three-year-old boy.

Police sources said this was Tel Aviv's first terrorist attack in more than a year.

Three people were rushed to the Hadassah Hospital here, where their condition was reported as satisfactory. One man was later released, the boy was sent to an ear specialist at Ichilov Hospital and the third victim, a man, was still suffering from shock.

The attack occured shortly after 6p.m. when a blue Mercedes bus stopped near the market's northern entrance. "I opened the front door, a passenger or two alighted and then I heard the explosion," driver Eliahu Siti told reporters.

One of the women who got on the bus there, said she had seen things flying and could not remember what had happened next. Another man on the bus said he had heard the explosion and then glass had shattered and smoke had drifted inside. Amos Hanoch, another passenger, was lightly injured by broken glass and was treated by a friend in a nearby office.

After the attack, some passengers shouted "bomb," a child called for its mother and a woman was screaming for someone called Uri. Meanwhile the bus driver opened the back door and passengers rushed out.

At that moment, two army officers emerged from a building opposite. One told *The Jerusalem Post* that he had jumped over the market's stone wall from where he believed the attack was launched, but had seen no one.

Tel Aviv District Commander Nitsav David Kraus later confirmed that the grenade had been hurled from behind the 1.5 metre market wall. It exploded on the pavement some two metres from the bus.

Two people were seen running towards Derech Petah Tikva after the explosion. They were not apprehended, police said.

Police blocked all exits from the market and detained Arab workers. Border policemen went from shop to shop and searched the premises for suspects who were then taken to the market's southern gate, where they were searched before being taken for questioning.

Shas resignation effective this morning

Peres in 11th hour bid to save coalition

By ASHER WALLFISH and MICHAL YUDELMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporters

Prime Minister Shimon Peres has only four hours left this morning to save his three-month-old national unity government from dissolution, after negotiations on the Shas crisis were broken off last night close to midnight. Vice Premier Yitzhak Shamir warned last night: "This government's existence is in danger, if the problem of the religious parties is not solved according to the coalition agreement."

Shamir and his colleagues are due to call on Peres at 7 a.m., and at 11 a.m. the resignation of Shas leader Yitzhak Peretz is due to take effect.

Last night the Likud and Shas totally rejected a playing-for-time proposal from Peres whereby he would notify the Knesset that Shas would get the Interior Ministry and the National Religious Party would get the Religious Affairs Ministry, while leaving himself another seven days to finalize the distribution of functions between the two ministries.

Earlier, the Likud decided to give Shas strong support in its maximalist demands and went along with Shas's reneging on last week's formula for the transfer of functions to the National Religious Party.

With the Likud and the Alignment both agreed that the welfare of the coalition was more important than the gains sought by the two religious parties, Likud leaders made strenuous efforts yesterday to persuade Peres that the NRP must behave more generously to Shas.

The Shas crisis was sparked by disagreement between Shas and the National Religious Party over the allocation of the Interior and Religious Affairs portfolios.

Shas had rejected a compromise worked out earlier this month in which it was offered the Religious Affairs Ministry but without some of the budgets and power of allocation of budgets to yeshivot, which were to be transferred to an Interior Ministry controlled by the NRP.

Yesterday, Deputy Prime Minister David Levy worked out a formula with Shas minister Yitzhak Peretz, whereby the Interior Ministry, through the local authorities, would control two-thirds of the budgets of the religious councils, thus giving Shas, slated to receive the interior portfolio, the dominant voice. The formula said that the Ministry of Religious Affairs, due to be handed to the NRP, would control only one-third of the budgets of the councils.

Likud minister Haim Corfu said that in effect the Likud sought to give Shas a veto over the NRP's involvement in the affairs of the religious councils. But he told *The Jerusalem Post* that the two religious parties would have to agree to refer to the cabinet any issues which they could not solve amicably alone.

Alignment leaders huddled with NRP leaders trying to persuade them to be more flexible, but the absence of NRP doyen Yosef Burg gave the impression that nothing would be settled, thus possibly making Shas's exit from the coalition this morning inevitable. Peretz's resignation takes effect this morning, 48 hours after his letter was presented to the cabinet.

Despite this, both Levy (for the Likud) and Energy Minister Moshe Shahal (for the Alignment) told Israel radio last night that they expected a solution to be found. Levy said that "the attempt to find a solution rather than promises made in the past" would guide the parties.

He noted that Shas had changed its position from that of the night before and was now prepared to have some functions transferred from the Interior to the Religious Affairs Ministry.

Shahal said: "We will not be forgiven if we let the national unity government fall on this issue, with all due respect to its importance." He suggested that it was inconceivable that either the Alignment of the Likud would allow this to happen.

Feverish consultations throughout yesterday were stepped up when Shamir arrived at Ben-Gurion Airport at noon, after cutting short his visit to South America.

"The government is founded on agreements between its components and when these agreements are undermined, the government's foundations are shaken," Shamir said at the airport. "Therefore the agreement with Shas must be kept."

Shamir said he had several ideas which might solve the problem, and intended to devote every minute of his time to sorting out the crisis.

Yesterday morning, Peres and Levy met and formulated a compromise proposal on the division of the Interior and Religious Affairs portfolios between Shas and the NRP.

Soldier shot dead in Lebanon during clash with terrorists

By MENAHEM HOROWITZ
Jerusalem Post Reporter

METULLA. – Samal (Sgt.) Eitan Avrahami, 19, who was killed in a skirmish with terrorists in Lebanon on Sunday night, was buried in the military section of Tel Aviv's Kiryat Shaul cemetery yesterday.

Avrahami was buried next to his uncle, a member of the Lehi underground.

Avrahami was a member of a Golani infantry patrol which discovered a terrorist gang planting four kilos of TNT by the road near the village of Namariye in the central sector. When discovered, the gang opened fire, and Avrahami was killed.

The IDF put up roadblocks in the area and conducted searches in several villages after the incident.

Several hours after Avrahami was killed, a South Lebanon Army checkpoint in Nabatiya came under rocket-propelled grenade fire.

Avrahami was born in Petah Tikva, and moved with his parents to Katzrin in 1967. He attended school in Katzrin and Kfar Blum, and later went to the Pardess Hanna agricultural boarding school.

In Katzrin, all *Hanukka* festivities have been cancelled.

Rabin sees U.S. envoy Murphy

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT
Post Defence Reporter

TEL AVIV. – Attempts to break the deadlock over Unifil's deployment in the areas Israel would vacate in southern Lebanon appeared to have failed so far – both at the political level, involving U.S. shuttling among the regions's capitals and at the military talks between IDF and Lebanese officers in Nakoura.

This emerged yesterday at a meeting Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin held with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy, who arrived from Amman earlier in the day after a visit to Cairo and Jedda.

Murphy reported having heard expressions of support for a deal in Lebanon. But Egypt and Saudi Arabia had given no evidence of any ability to change Syria's opposition to Unifil's deployment far north of the Israeli border, as Jerusalem insists.

Nevertheless Murphy is expected to go to Damascus and Beirut before returning to the U.S. for Christmas. He is not expected to bring any new ideas but he will see whether he can detect any change there, *The Post* was told.

Gold falls to lowest price in two years

ZURICH (Reuter). – Gold fell below $315 an ounce on world bullion markets yesterday, its lowest price for 29 months, due to what dealers said was a loss of investor interest.

Traders said the latest decline was despite a lower dollar and easier U.S. interest rates, factors which usually tend to boost demand for precious metals.

At Sharon libel trial

'Time' chief lists reporter's excesses and mistakes

By WALTER RUBY
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

NEW YORK. – *Time* magazine's chief of correspondents testified yesterday in the Ariel Sharon vs. *Time* libel trial that he considered "unsatisfactory" a number of aspects of correspondent David Halevy's reporting and work-style in 1979 when he placed Halevy on probation for one year.

Sharon is suing the weekly for $50 million, claiming that a *Time* dispatch by Halevy had accused him, as former defence minister, of encouraging the Phalangists to revenge the murder of Bashir Jemayel by attacking the Sabra and Shatilla refugee camps in Beirut in September 1982.

Under intensive cross-examination by lawyers for Sharon, Richard Duncan also revealed that he had warned Halevy to drop his political activities, after learning of the correspondent's close involvement in the 1977 election on behalf of Shimon Peres.

As Halevy sat slumped in a chair behind the bench for *Time's* lawyers nervously stroking his chin, Richard Goldstein, a Sharon lawyer, lead Duncan through a detailed dissection of some of the problematic moments of Halevy's career with *Time*.

While stressing that he considers Halevy "an excellent reporter," Duncan admitted that he was concerned about what he termed as Halevy's tendency to go for "specials and exclusives," often based on little more than "informed speculation," and to ignore what Duncan termed less glamorous "meat and potatoes" stories.

Duncan said he was also unsatisfied with Halevy's "work-style," adding, "(Halevy) was having some problems (in the late 1970s) with his bureau chief (Dean Fisher). He was learning what it is like to work for a large U.S. corporation with rules and regulations.

"Duncan said specifically that he became angry after Halevy took a trip that included a stop in Washington, without informing *Time* that he was there, and that there had been some concern at *Time* about the size of the bills that Halevy submitted for transport between his home near Tel Aviv and the office in Jerusalem.

Duncan dismissed the reliability of a report in an unnamed Israeli publication that had linked Halevy to a tale of espionage involving the Mossad and the CIA, and commented, "While not defending Dudu as a figure free of intrigue himself, I would say (the report) is typical Middle Eastern bullshit."

Under questioning, Duncan said that Halevy is "a man known to have

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Sharon in 'NY Times'

Industry and Trade Minister Ariel Sharon published an article in *The New York Times* last weekend answering critics of his libel suit against *Time* magazine. Sharon's article appears in *The New York Times* Week in Review section included in today's issue of *The Jerusalem Post*.

Autopsy shows Hadass Kedmi had been repeatedly raped

By ROBERT ROSENBERG
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Murdered soldier Hadass Kedmi was repeatedly raped – apparently by more than one man – during several days of captivity before she was strangled to death, according to a pathologist's report delivered yesterday to the Haifa police team investigating the case.

Kedmi had been missing for 12 days before her body was found last week in a wooded area of the Carmel range near Kibbutz Beit Oren. When last seen alive she was trying to hitch-hike from Haifa to her home in Kibbutz Kfar Masaryk.

Still unknown yesterday were the contents of 20-year-old Kedmi's stomach. That information could establish whether she had been fed by her captors, and was therefore alive in their custody for more than 48 hours before she was killed.

No evidence has yet been found that points directly at terrorism as a motive for the abduction and slaying. But police sources yesterday were still not ruling out terror as a motive for the killing, even as they concentrate on a sexual motivation. The General Security Services have not been brought in on the case.

The pathologist's report also contained other information for the investigators. According to its findings, Kedmi was not thrown from a car, nor dragged through the woods to the wadi where her body was found.

This seems to indicate that the assailants were confident that they would not be spotted hiding the body, and that they were familiar with the terrain.

Other evidence revealed by the autopsy indicates the extent to which Kedmi struggled with her attackers. Analysis of material discovered beneath her fingernails could be critical in identifying her murderers.

Police sources said the autopsy has provided them with other leads. Analysis of chemical deposits in Kedmi's hair, for example, could indicate in what kind of area she had been held before her murder. Industrial pollutant deposits, for example, would indicate that she was held in an urban area.

The analysis of Kedmi's stomach contents is expected within the next few days. Once that is handed over to the investigators, they should be able to establish more precisely the date of Kedmi's death. If Kedmi was fed by her captors, the kind of food she was fed could also be a clue, police said.

Asher Wallfish adds:

In the Knesset, the Citizens Rights Movement tabled a private member's bill creating a new category of murder, "murder in the first degree," conviction for which would deprive the killer of all privileges granted even to those sentenced to life imprisonment for murder.

The CRM said the charge of murder in the first degree should cover murder of kidnap victims, and abuse of the victim before or after the killing, out of nationalist, religious or racial motives.

The privileges to be denied include such things as leaves, pay for work done in prison, and remission of part of the sentence for good behaviour.

Swedes win Davis Cup by downing U.S. team

GOTHENBURG, Sweden (Reuter). – Sweden won the Davis Cup for the first time since 1975 last night when Stefan Edberg and Anders Jarryd beat Americans John McEnroe and Peter Fleming 7-5 5-7 6-2 7-5 in the doubles.

The victory gave Sweden an unassailable 3-0 lead over the defending champions on the indoor clay court at the Scandinavium here on Sunday when Mats Wilander beat Jimmy Connors 6-1 6-3 6-3, and Henrik Sundstrom upset McEnroe 13-11 6-4 6-3.

The result of the doubles, the first loss ever for the U.S. pair in the Davis Cup, means that today's two singles cannot affect the result. Con-

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The weather at major Swissair destinations

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	MIN. C	MIN. F	MAX. C	MAX. F	
AMSTERDAM	0	32	5	41	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	-2	28	8	46	Cloudy
BUENOS AIRES	14	57	24	75	Cloudy
CHICAGO	10	50	16	61	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	0	32	1	34	Snow
FRANKFURT	3	37	4	39	Rain
GENEVA	1	34	8	46	Cloudy
HELSINKI	-8	18	-3	27	Snow
HONG KONG	21	70	22	72	Cloudy
JOHANNESBURG	16	61	26	79	Clear
LISBON	10	50	14	57	Cloudy
LONDON	4	39	8	46	Cloudy
MADRID	3	37	10	50	Clear
MONTREAL	0	32	4	39	Fog
NEW YORK	4	39	8	46	Clear
OSLO	-3	27	-2	28	Cloudy
PARIS	3	37	8	46	Cloudy
RIO DE JANEIRO	18	64	28	82	Cloudy
SAO PAULO	16	61	26	79	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	-2	28	-1	30	Cloudy
TOKYO	2	36	10	50	Clear
TORONTO	0	48	15	59	Cloudy
VIENNA	-4	25	-2	28	Snow
ZURICH	1	34	8	46	Cloudy

*For the latest weather conditions contact Swissair.

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THE WEATHER

Forecast: Clear.

	Yesterday's Humidity	Yesterday's Min-Max	Today's Max
Jerusalem	63	8-13	15
Golan	66	4-14	16
Nahariya	–	—	–
Safad	72	6-11	13
Haifa Port	69	12-18	19
Tiberias	65	7-17	18
Nazareth	54	4-16	18
Afula	63	4-20	20
Shomron	54	6-16	18
Tel Aviv	62	9-18	19
B-G Airport	63	8-20	21
Jericho	57	6-20	21
Gaza	67	10-19	20
Beersheba	52	6-20	21
Eilat	32	8-21	22

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

British Ambassador William Squire visited Haifa yesterday and was welcomed by Mayor Arye Gurel.

ARRIVALS

Rabbi Solomon K. Shapiro, American board chairman of Yeshivat Yavne and Machon Maharshal, to attend the annual executive meeting in Jerusalem of the joint institutions.

Bar-Lev to allow Herut march against Darousha

Police Minister Haim Bar-Lev yesterday said he would not ban today's Herut Young Guard march to the village of Iksal in the Galilee, since it was not clear it would disturb the peace. The Herut march is to protest against Labour MKs Abdel Wahab Darousha's attempt to travel to Jordan last month to speak to the Palestine National Council meeting there.

At the same time, Bar-Lev said he had asked the village council to calm feelings so that residents would not come into confrontation with the marchers.

Meanwhile, the Peace Now movement announced last night that dozens of its activists would hold a counter-demonstration at the village in support of the Iksal MK's peace initiative.

Pro-Birzeit group to Rabin: cancel Gush march

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Israeli Committee for Solidarity with Birzeit University last night cabled Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin, calling on him to order the Israel Defence Forces to cancel Gush Emunim's permit to stage a "provocative march" from the Dehaishe refugee camp to the Cremisan Monastery in Beit Jalla. The aim of the march, the committee says, "is to stir hatred and foment bloodshed."

The committee is planning a protest vigil outside Prime Minister Shimon Peres's house in Jerusalem tonight to demand cancellation of the march, "the disarming of Gush Emunim and its evacuation from the occupied territories."

Maccabi wins by 1 point after last-minute brawl

TEL AVIV. – Champions Maccabi Tel Aviv last night squeezed home with an 83-82 victory against a hustling, young Hapoel Holon squad in the feature game of the National Basketball League.

An exceptionally well played match was marred in its final minutes by a brawl between Holon's Clarence Kee and Maccabi's Kevin Magee. With only 14 secon' of the match to go both players were sent off the court and will be penalized with at least a one-game suspension for the incident.

Holon's Ofer Ya'acobi and Desi Barmor both hit three-pointers less than a minute from the end, reducing Maccabi's seven point lead to only one point; but the team failed to press home the gain.

Other results: Hapoel Tel Aviv 118, Hapoel Kiryat Gat 94; Maccabi Haifa 94, Hapoel Hagalil Elion 86; Hapoel Haifa 79, Hapoel Afula 76; Hapoel Gan Shmuel 68, Betar Tel Aviv 67; Maccabi Ramat Gan 86, Hapoel Ramat Gan 78.

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IN THE KNESSET/Asher Wallfish

MKs urge Hanukka leave for Jewish terrorists

The Knesset Interior Committee yesterday recommended to the Minister of Police that all members of the Jewish terror underground be granted one day's leave during the Hanukka festival which begins tonight.

The proposal, raised by MK David Danino (NRP) was vigorously backed by committee chairman Dov Shilansky (Likud), who said there was no risk at all of the suspects fleeing during such leave.

Shilansky said that once while driving along the highway, he saw the suspects hitching rides to Jerusalem after their bus had broken down because they wanted to reach the courtroom in time for the day's session of their case.

Danino said the suspects' children, who had committed no offence, should not be deprived of their fathers' blessings over the Hanukka *candles*.

The other committee members present readily agreed.

Shilansky later told *The Post* that had he been the same age as the suspects he would not have considered taking part in their schemes because he was a man of peace who sought to uphold democracy and liberalism.

(Thirty years ago Shilansky was convicted of trying to blow up the Foreign Ministry's Tel Aviv bureau over the German reparations issue.)

Spain in EEC

Knesset Speaker Shlomo Hillel told the European Parliament delegation yesterday that the entry of Spain into the European Economic Community poses both an economic and a moral problem for the European Parliament.

Hillel told the European Parliament delegation during its annual dialogue with the Knesset, that if the parliament acquiesces in Spain's refusal to establish diplomatic relations with Israel, it would diminish the values upon which it was founded.

The Speaker told the visitors, led by Roger Fajardie of France, that the entry of Spain and Portugal into the EEC obliges the member states to uphold Israel's legitimate rights, so that its agriculture is not harmed.

Hillel said that President Herzog's scheduled visit to the parliament in February could be a step towards Israel's maintaining contact with its democratic colleagues in Europe throughout the year, instead of merely in an annual dialogue.

Ata deadline

The Knesset Labour Committee yesterday appealed unanimously to the government to revoke the December 31 deadline for the closure of the Ata textile plant and the dismissal of its staff.

Committee chairman Ora Namir said she would ask Prime Minister Shimon Peres to meet the committee and hear its case against the closure of Ata.

The acting Minister of Industry and Trade Moshe Nissim said only the government could decide to lift or postpone the original 60-day deadline. Whatever decision the government took, he said, would be a difficult one.

The Mapam and CRM parties announced that if the government did not keep Ata open, they would submit no confidence motions in the plenum next week.

They were joined by the Likud's Dan Tichon in urging the government to hand over the management of Ata to the Industrial Financing Corporation, a state-corporation formed in the 1960s as a subsidiary of the Industrial Development Bank to take over factories in financial difficulties.

Old City hospice

Health Minister Mordechai Gur said yesterday that no decision had been taken about the closure of the government Hospice hospital in the Old City of Jerusalem.

Replying to a motion for the agenda by Tewfik Toubi (Democratic Movement for Peace and Equality), Gur said that the Hospice hospital, in its present form, is "a stain on health services" in Israel.

The ministry has no intention of depriving the poor of East Jerusalem – who are its patients – of hospital services, but hope to improve their level, Gur said.

More tourists

The number of tourists visiting Israel this year is expected to reach 1.25 million, up 7 per cent from 1983, and more than in any previous year, said Tourism Minister Avraham Sharir in the Knesset yesterday. Shamir was replying to a motion for the agenda by MK Yitzhak Seyger (Likud-Liberals).

Sharir said that "modest investments" in marketing by the state and by the tourist industry could double annual state tourism revenues to $2 billion within two or three years.

The Knesset decided to hold a full-scale debate on the subject.

National flag

Tehiya MK Rafael Eitan made Knesset history yesterday when the House Committee finally and unanimously approved his proposal that the national flag be placed in the plenum chamber.

The committee charged Knesset Clerk Shmuel Yacobson with working out the technical details.



Scottsman Lindsay Robertson (left) leaves 600 contestants and two sporting ostriches behind him as he crosses the finish line at the annual Kinneret marathon which robust English runner Madge Sharple, 68, (right) reaches after nearly five hours afoot. (Aryeh Kanfer)

Coalition splits over motion for new W. Bank settlements

By ARYEH RUBINSTEIN
Post Knesset Reporter

A motion by Geula Cohen (Tehiya) demanding that the government make good its commitment to establish five or six settlements in Judea/Samaria in the course of its first year split the coalition yesterday.

Agriculture Minister Arye Nehamkin said the government would indeed meet that commitment, and then moved that the motion be struck from the agenda.

Michael Dekel (Likud-Herut) moved that it be referred to committee.

The minister had no right to dismiss Cohen's motion with the formal reply that the cabinet had not yet dealt with the subject, Dekel declared.

The coalition executive decided earlier yesterday that coalition members would support whatever motion the minister made. But the vote divided not only the coalition but also the Likud faction.

Voting with the minister against Cohen's motion were the the Alignment and Pinhas Goldstein (Likud-Liberals).

The rest of the Likud faction present, both the Herut and Liberal wings, voted with Cohen and against Nehamkin.

Cohen's motion was defeated by a vote of 18-15, with six abstentions cast by Mapam, the Citizen's Rights Movement and the Progressive List for Peace.

Cohen said that if the government did not soon fulfil its undertaking in its basic principles to establish five or six settlements in its first year we would have "another Sebastia, when the idealists of Gush Emunim prevented the shame of the freezing of settlement in Judea and Samaria."

Nehamkin replied that the government intends to honour its commitment, first to ensure the existence and development of existing settlements and, second, to establish five or six settlements within the government's first year.

Beirut, Kharroub battles

BEIRUT (AP). – Druse militiamen lobbed scores of rockets into Christian residential areas in and north of Beirut yesterday as artillery duels between Christian and Druse militias raged in the Kharroub region north of Israel's occupation zone.

The Christian Voice of Lebanon radio station said scores of Grad rockets and artillery shells slammed into the neighbourhoods of Naba'a, Jdeide, Bourj Hammoud, Ashrafieh and Jisr el-Pacha in Christian East Beirut.

The broadcast said shells also fell on the Christian coastal village of Dbayeh and the port city of Jounieh, about 20 kilometres north of Beirut.

The private radio station and the state television said the source of the shelling was Druse militia positions in the villages of Shweifat and Baalchmey in the hills overlooking Beirut.

Police had no immediate reports of casualties from the shelling, the worst since last week.

Yesterday, fighting between Druse and Christians north of the Awali River flared again. The Druse bombarded the port of Jiye, and one shell fell close to an IDF position on the Awali.

'Greens' politician won't be allowed to enter Israel

Jerusalem Post Staff

Israel has made it clear that it will not allow West German Greens party politician Briggitte Heinrich to enter the country because of her past proven record of consorting with the PLO.

Israeli officials said yesterday they believed the Greens would "get the message" and would not force a confrontation at Ben-Gurion airport or the Allenby Bridge by seeking to gain entry for Heinrich.

A group of Greens, including Heinrich, has embarked on a tour of several Middle Eastern countries and is expected in Israel next week.

They have asked for a policy briefing, and this will be given by a Foreign Ministry official.

Wladimir Strumimski adds from Bonn:

The Green party yesterday called on the Israel government to revoke its decision on Heinrich.

Bundestag faction spokesman Heinz Suhr denied that Heinrich was connected with terrorism. "All Greens, including Brigitte Heinrich, see it as one of their main political tasks to fight terrorism", he told *The Jerusalem Post*

He added that Heinrich was a member of the European Parliament and thus merited diplomatic status. Public opinion in Europe will not comprehend the decision not to let a member of the European Parliament into Israel", commented Suhr.

Eilat mayor attacks Peres's Taba stand

Post Diplomatic Correspondent

Eilat Mayor Rafi Hochman hit out at Prime Minister Peres yesterday for "weakness and lack of faith" over the Taba dispute with Egypt.

Hochman, a former Labour man who ran for mayor on an independent ticket, was addressing a group of diplomatic correspondents who flew to Eilat yesterday, courtesy of the municipality, to study the Taba issue from close at hand.

In Cairo meanwhile, contacts are proceeding between the Israeli embassy and the Egyptian Foreign Ministry with a view to scheduling a meeting soon of the working group which discusses current arrangements for the disputed site. The group has not convened for more than a year.

The Egyptians have also not responded to Peres's informal proposal for a joint administration of Taba as a step towards a broader 'thaw' in Egyptian-Israeli relations.

Peres has put out feelers regarding a resolution of the permanent status of the site, but the two sides have not yet agreed on the practicalities of the conciliation-arbitration process laid down in the peace treaty.

Hochman said that the premier's conciliatory approach regarding Taba stemmed from "weakness and a lack of faith in the rightness of our case." In any case, he continued, the Egyptians were not prepared to entertain any compromise proposals.

As far as Eilatis were concerned, the disputed beach was an important and integral part of their town, a vital tourism resource.

He dismissed the idea that a concession on Taba could pave the way to a general improvement of relations with Egypt. "Taba will be given to Egypt, and the peace will stay cold," the mayor warned.

Rabin to senators: Defence cut risky

The Defence Ministry is ready to cut $500 million from its budget next year, and this will mean increasing the risks for Israel, Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin told visiting U.S. Senators Robert Kasten and Daniel Inouye yesterday.

Rabin told the senators, who are here to study Israel's aid requests, that this year's defence budget is already the lowest in 10 years.

He also told them that the political situation in the Middle East is liable to change quickly and Israel must be prepared for all eventualities.

Treasury: Bank-share scheme stands

Post Economic Reporter

The Treasury yesterday denied that it has any intention of changing the conditions of the bank shares it underwrote following their collapse in October, 1983.

The denial followed a statement by Finance Minister Moda'i on Sunday that the public would be asked not to cash the shares on maturity, but to re-invest them.

The ministry said that it always urges the public to re-invest all forms of maturing savings, and the bank shares are no exception.

It stressed, however, that all government obligations will be respected.

SHARON

(Continued from Page One)

an intelligence background...many of his sources are placed in the intelligence services."

Duncan said that when he took over as chief of correspondents in 1978, "I told Dudu that it was unacceptable (for him) to be involved in political activity while a correspondent for *Time*. I believe that Halevy generally maintains an 'a plague on both your houses' approach to politics in his reporting. Still, I was concerned about appearances."

Halevy was described as having served as an adviser to Peres during the 1977 campaign.

Mitterrand: Peres 'open' on Palestinians

PARIS (JTA). – French President François Mitterrand on Sunday night said Premier Shimon Peres "was far more open" than previous Israeli leaders on the Palestinian question.

Mitterrand, addressing a televised press conference on questions of foreign policy, said "there has been no similar step forward made by Yasser Arafat or the PLO."

The French president, who last week received Peres in Paris, said he has no intention of inviting Arafat to Paris. "Arafat leads a movement, a clandestine army."

Yeroham man, 26, charged with murder

BEERSHEBA (Itim). – A Yeroham man, Haim Edri, 26, was charged in the district court here yesterday with the murder of another Yeroham resident, Elias Waknin, last November 4.

Rabbi slams cabinet on aid to Soviet Jews

The government came under fire yesterday at a mammoth gathering of the country's leading religious figures near the Western Wall for allegedly failing to do its utmost on behalf of Soviet Jewry.

The chairman of the World Committee on Behalf of Soviet Jewry, Raphael Halperin, addressing Israel's chief rabbis Avraham Shapiro and Mordechai Eliyahu and some 15,000 rabbis, teachers, yeshiva students and hassidim, said that more could be done to alleviate the plight of their Soviet brethren.

The demonstration closed with public prayer and the recitation of Psalms. (Itim)

Labour Party doves plan to form lobby

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Labour Party doves yesterday decided to form a lobby to pressure the cabinet and especially Labour Party ministers to pull the troops out of Lebanon as soon as possible and to be open to peace initiatives.

Knesset members Abba Eban, Ora Namir, Nava Arad, Shevah Weiss, Aharon Harel, Haim Ramon, Menahem Hacohen and others met in an effort to revive the dovish wing's activity.

The group intends to urge a convening of the party's institutions to call on the government to withdraw from Lebanon.

WEDDING BELLS. – Singer Olivia Newton-John, 36, who has sold more than 25 million records, on Sunday married 25-year-old actor Matt Lattanzi at her ranch in Malibu, on the outskirts of Los Angeles. It was the first marriage for both.

Barbie trial next year, Serge Klarsfeld says

PARIS (AP). – The trial of Nazi war criminal Klaus Barbie, commonly known as "The Butcher of Lyon," will probably take place in 1985, according to Serge Klarsfeld, the French lawyer who represents the families of Barbie's alleged victims.

"The investigating magistrate has almost finished taking testimony from witnesses and he should be ready with the indictment by mid-January," Klarsfeld said yesterday at a news conference.

Jerusalem car arson

The case of a 36-year-old Jerusalem resident, remanded two weeks ago for 10 days on suspicion of hiring a youth from Ramallah to set fire to a Jerusalem doctor's car, refers to the arson attempt on the car of a 60-year-old dentist from Rehavia.

Police believe the motive for the crime was a frustrated homosexual relationship with the dentist. The case is in no way connected with an earlier arson attempt on the car of a much younger doctor from East Jerusalem.

Scot thrashes humans, birds, in Sea of Galilee marathon

By JACK LEON
Post Sports Reporter

TIBERIAS. – Scotland's Lindsay Robertson overtook 600 contestants and two ostriches to win the eighth annual Sea of Galilee marathon here yesterday in convincing style.

The 26-year-old Edinburgh University science graduate's time was 2:16:28, more than two minutes less than the best ever-time for the Kinneret run, set up by Kevin Shaw of Zimbabwe in 1978. Sporting a numbered vest, an ostrich named John cantered five kilometres despite being blindfolded, though a female friend, Amit, dropped out after a short sprint.

There was another creditable Israeli effort as Shemtov Sabag beat home several fancied foreign runners to take second spot with 2:22:15. Sabag was born in Moshav Poriah, only a few miles from here.

Third in was Colin Kirkham, winner in 1981 and fifth last year. Kirkham who turned 40 in October, had the satisfaction of winning the veterans title in which Ireland's Derry O'Driscoll finished second.

Dave Robson of England, who had led for two thirds of the distance, then faltered in the heat and could only manage fourth place with a time of 2:23.25. Fifth to finish was West *Germany's* Klaus Klaeren.

Siv Larsson from Umea in northern Sweden won first place in the women's competition with 3:05.19. Israel's Rosa Saydon took second place with 3:17.

The over 50s and 60s competitions were won respectively by America's Al Dingley and England's James Johnston.

Britain's oldest woman marathon runner, the indomitable Madge Sharples, proved that physical stature has nothing to do with courage. The diminutive 1.50m. Sharples, 68, completed the course which started and finished at the Tiberias Plaza Hotel in 4 hours 58 minutes in what was, incredibly, her eighth marathon this year.

Another stamina mogul is triathlon expert Daniel Honig who provided an attraction for the large crowds of onlookers by covering 150 kilometres during the day, first swimming, then cycling and finally running in the main race.



This Kibbutz Haon participant in yesterday's Sea of Galilee Marathon failed to reach the winner's circle, but he strikes a proud pose nonetheless. (Richard Nowitz)

IBA favours keeping Army Radio news service

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Israel Broadcasting Authority's management committee yesterday unanimously voted to do all it can to prevent the closure of the Army Radio's news department.

The Galei Zahal news department is under threat of closure as of December 31, due to budget cuts.

The IBA management committee noted the "significant contribution made by Galei Zahal in providing information to the public," and lauded its standard of background commentary.

The committee also reviewed the situation at Israel Television, which for the past week has been operating without freelance staff. This follows a wildcat strike 12 days ago by non-tenured television employees. Because freelancers went off the job without serving due notice, IBA director-general Uri Porat refused to reinstate them. The committee noted that despite the absence of freelancers, there has been no disruption in programming.

The Histadrut yesterday appealed to Chief of General Staff Rav-Aluf Moshe Levy not to stop Galei Zahal's News Service.

Bank loan for salaries ends Safad city strike

SAFED (Itim). – Municipal workers here returned to work yesterday after the city was given bank loans earmarked to cover their delayed November salaries. The loans have Interior Ministry authorization.

The municipal strike was only launched last Sunday because there had been a court order in effect prohibiting strike action which could "harm the city's residents."

The sea has taken our dear

HELEN KURUTZ

before her time.

The funeral will take place tomorrow, Wednesday, December 19, leaving at 1.30 p.m. from the funeral parlour of Rambam Hospital, Haifa, for the Protestant Cemetery, Carmel Beach, Haifa.

Her memory will be forever with us.

Husband, **Michael**
Her mother, **Jess Weiss**
Rokxa and Kurutz Families

AD270-21*34

To Alice and Family
We mourn the death of

JAN PEERCE

A great artist, humanitarian and devoted friend of Israel, and a member of the Artists' Advisory Committee for many years

All your friends in
The America-Israel Cultural Foundation, Israel

ad269-21-F24

THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM
mourns the passing of

HAROLD MANSON ל"ז

Founding director of the Office of Academic Affairs, American Friends of the Hebrew University
and conveys its condolences to the family.

ad282-30-F24

Our dear

OTTO GUTTMAN

is no more.

The funeral will take place tomorrow, Wednesday, December 19, 1984, at 2.00 p.m., at the Old Rishon Lezion Cemetery.

Mourners:
Wife: **Ruth Guttman**
Sons and daughter-in-law: **Ariel and Ziona Guttman**
Ruth and Aviva Guttman
Granddaughters and grandson

ad269-21-F24

هكذا من الأصل

Retail business booms as freeze hits midpoint

By AARON SITTNER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

With the 90-day price freeze just past its midpoint, retailers throughout the country are reporting lively sales in most sectors and a surge in sales of subsidized foods.

As rumours of a growing sentiment among ministers to reduce subsidies spread, a spokesman for the Shekem chain reported an "avalanche" of shoppers sweeping up all shelved stocks of frozen poultry, eggs and other subsidized items. Similar reports came from the nationwide Co-op supermarket chain.

A spokesman for the Jerusalem Merchants Association said, "Yes, the hoarding has begun – even of scantily subsidized items such as margarine and cooking oil. It is too bad that people can't also hoard highly subsidized commodities like bread, milk and cheese.

"As for frozen poultry, yes – that is being hoarded. But it is hard to imagine its subsidy being reduced. If the price goes up, people will switch to imported beef and the local poultry farmers will put up a fuss and many of them will go bankrupt."

He added that sales of electrical goods and large appliances are also strong "because many people fear shops will run out of merchandise before the price freeze ends on February 1." On the other hand, clothing and shoe sales are "pretty much normal now that people have bought all they need for winter."

Jerusalem's Hamashbir Lazarchan department store had more shoppers yesterday than usual. But the manager was unsure whether to attribute this to the reported "shopping spree" or to the more than 30 sales promotions underway in the store during December.

The store opened for business after the Sabbath last weekend – for a special clothing sales event – and will open again this Saturday night as part of the Hanukka sales promotion.

"It was so packed here last Saturday night that shoppers had to push their way in and out of the store," he said. At the chain's Dizengoff Centre (Tel Aviv) branch, a saleslady exclaimed, "Recession? What recession? People don't even look at price tags any longer; they just buy and buy!"

David Brodet, the official in charge of the price freeze at the Industry and Trade Ministry, told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday: "Any pickup in sales now can only be a reasonable reaction to the drop in sales during November.

"What matters to us is not whether people are buying more or less, but whether prices have stabilized. On the latter point, we believe we have succeeded thus far. We have also been assured by the large retailing chains that their special price-reduction campaigns will continue through December."

In Jerusalem, a sub-committee of the Knesset Finance Committee toured main shopping thoroughfares to get a first-hand look at how price-freeze inspectors are enforcing the emergency regulations governing the freeze. A sub-committee spokesman said that besides the almost universal display of prices, as required by law, the body also found "both shoppers and shopkeepers satisfied with the way the price freeze is working."



Children at one of Wizo's day-care centres practise for Hanukka celebrations yesterday. (Israel Sun)

Festival of Lights starts tonight

Soviet Jewry to be Hanukka theme

By HAIM SHAPIRO
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Hanukka, the eight-day Festival of Lights, begins tonight with the lighting of the first candle; the special emphasis this year is on the struggle for freedom of the Jews of the Soviet Union.

Events for the holiday, which marks the successful battle of the Jews against their Seleucid oppressors and the subsequent rededication of the Temple, will begin at noon today with the lighting of a Hanukka torch by Deputy Premier David Levy at the tombs of the Maccabees at Modi'in, near Ben-Gurion Airport. The torch will be borne in relays to New York.

The first of the runners, who will wear shirts bearing the slogan, "Let My People Go," will be basketball star Doron Jamchee.

Tali Elstein, a 19-year-old soldier from the Galilee town of Shlomi, will carry the torch by air to New York, where New York Mayor Ed Koch will use it to light Hanukka candles on the steps of City Hall.

In Jerusalem, the torch is to be carried to the Knesset and from there to Beit Hanassi, the presidential residence, where President Chaim Herzog will light the candles. Hotels throughout the country will have public candle-lighting festivities.

In the Old City of Jerusalem, residents of the Jewish Quarter are to bring their *hanukkiyot* (candelabra) to the Cardo, where a candle-lighting ceremony is to be held. Concerts and exhibitions of the work of Old City artists will be held during the week of Hanukka.

'Jews suffer constant KGB harassment'

By JUDY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Eugenie Utevskaya, one of the few Russian Jewish activists permitted to come on aliya in recent weeks, yesterday told Absorption Minister Ya'acov Tsur that the Jews she left behind fear they will be the KGB's "next victims."

Utevskaya, who arrived here with her husband and young son, was a *refusenik* for four years, during the last three of which she was a newly observant Jew. The informal spokesman of *refuseniks* in Leningrad, was surprised by the Russian authorities sudden decision to grant her an exit visa.

Utevskaya said that many Jewish activists had become very jumpy, wondering whether even traffic noises heralded the arrival of the KGB.

She reported on recent threats by the KGB against Sara Farkin, a Hebrew teacher who was told that if she continued teaching, her 16-year-old son would be involved in a traffic accident or sent to an especially dangerous army unit. She said 10 Jews had been arrested in Moscow and Leningrad in the last few weeks.

Utevskaya thanked Israeli and others in the West for the packages of kosher food and the moral support she had received when in Russia.

Tsur expressed concern over Yuli Edelstein, a young Moscow Jew due to stand trial tomorrow on a narcotics charge after reportedly being framed.

Tsur said Israel would do all it could, including seeking help from international bodies, to press for his release.

Educators weighing excellence and equality

By LEA LEVAVI
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. – Computers may offer a way out of the dilemma between equality and excellence in education, Prof. James Coleman said in the keynote speech at an international conference on "Education for the Nineties" which opened here on Sunday.

The American educator, who was an early proponent of busing schoolchildren to achieve greater integration in schools, has been disappointed with the results in the U.S. He quoted a study done in 12 countries which showed that growth in achievement in science between the ages of 10 and 14 went hand in hand with growth in inequality.

"In other words, most teaching methods which increase excellence do it at the expense of equality of opportunity," he said.

Computers, however, which give each child or small group immediate feedback and a chance to progress at its own pace, offer a reason for optimism, he said.

Coleman is one of about 100 visitors from abroad participating in the conference, which was organized by the Tel Aviv municipality and Tel Aviv University as part of the city's 75th anniversary celebrations. Over 150 papers are to be presented during the conference, which adjourns Wednesday evening.

Among the many lecturers who made specific recommendations in their presentations were Prof. Elliot Eisner of Stanford University and Prof. Jim Gallagher of the University of North Carolina.

Eisner wants to see pictures, music, dance and other activities used more widely to reach students whose aptitudes are not linguistic or numerical. "Of course, all children should learn to read, write and compute," he said, "but for those children with whom we are not succeeding by doing more of the same, we have very little to lose and a lot to gain by trying alternative methods."

At the same time, he said, there is a pendulum swing between equality and excellence. For 10 years, beginning in the late 1960s, equality was emphasized in the U.S., and now, because of fears about German and Japanese competition and for other reasons, there is a swing in favour of excellence.

Ethiopian Jews protest against Chief Rabbinate

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A meeting of elders of the Ethiopian Jewish community in Israel met yesterday with the Ethiopian Immigrants Association and protested against the decision of the Chief Rabbinate Council that Ethiopian Jews must undergo a form of conversion.

After suffering as Jews during 2,000 years of exile, said the statement, they were being treated as gentiles in their own promised land.

The Chief Rabbinate has ruled that Ethiopian Jews must undergo ritual conversion by immersion.

AJC gives $100,000 for Ethiopian relief

The American Jewish Committee said yesterday that it has contributed $100,000 for relief operations among Jews and non-Jews in Ethiopia.

AJC President Howard Friedman, on a four-day visit to Israel said that most of the money was donated for the Joint Distribution Committee for relief work in Ethiopia's Gondar province.

Friedman met yesterday with Prime Minister Shimon Peres for a discussion on Middle East issues, religious problems in Israel and the situation of Jews in Syria and the Soviet Union.



President Chaim Herzog and Histadrut Secretary-General Yisrael Kessar chat with ORT pupils yesterday at the Va'ad Ha'poel in Tel Aviv. (Israel Sun)

Swede suspected in killing of tourist

TEL AVIV (Itim). – Police here believe that a New Zealand tourist stabbed to death a month ago was murdered by a Swedish tourist who soon after returned to Sweden.

In a report handed to the prosecutor's office yesterday, police investigators said they suspected that 19-year-old John Charles Nicholson, whose body was found near the Yarkon River, was killed by a Swedish man aged 20 who is now facing charges of armed robbery in his home country.

Israel and Sweden have no extradition treaty.

Police said they believed robbery was the motive for the crime. The suspect, who had worked as a volunteer at a moshav, was known to have accumulated debts. Yet several days after the murder, he was able to buy an air ticket and leave for Sweden.

Suspension lifted in stowaway case

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. – The suspension of merchant sea captain Avner Gilad, which was imposed by the director of the Shipping and Harbours Authority, was cancelled by Seamen's Court President Reuven Hen, on Sunday night.

The 60-day suspension was imposed last month following an inquiry into Gilad's forcing a Tanzanian stowaway off his ship, the Moran, and onto a makeshift raft off the coast of Mozambique two years ago. Gilad appealed the suspension.

Hen found that authority director Shabtai Devy had imposed the suspension on orders from his superiors in the Transport Ministry without having informed Gilad. He also said he believed that Gilad had not endangered his ship when taking it near the coast to put down the stowaway, as had been charged.

The police are investigating Gilad's handling of the case, and he will have to face a marine disciplinary court when the police complete their investigation.

Seven years jail for raping sister

A 21-year-old Jaffa man was sentenced in the Tel Aviv District Court yesterday to seven years in prison and three years suspended for raping his 15-year-old sister. The court found that the crime was premeditated and committed with threats and beating.

At the Haifa District Court, a 44-year-old father of ten, already serving a five-year sentence for committing indecent acts on his daughter, was given a further three years for abusing two other daughters while home on leave.

A 52-year-old man from Khan Yunis was sentenced by the Tel Aviv Magistrates Court to four months prison and a year suspended for committing an indecent act with a five-year-old girl.

Also in the Tel Aviv Magistrates Court, a man was remanded for 10 days on suspicion of raping and sexually abusing his disabled wife. The police said that the man has already served a jail sentence for a similar offence and that he is a constant threat to his wife, who is totally disabled.

In Haifa, the local magistrates court remanded a 36-year-old sweet shop owner, on suspicion of performing indecent acts with five young girls from Kiryat Motzkin.

In Jerusalem, the Supreme Court turned down an appeal by a man accused of performing indecent acts with his daughter and wife. The court upheld the four-year sentence passed by the district court. The man had also beaten his daughter, cut off her hair and stabbed her with a pair of scissors. (Itim)

Committee wants teachers made state employees

By LEA LEVAVI
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. – High school teachers employed by the local authorities should become state employees, a committee set up by the Education Ministry has recommended.

The committee of representatives of the Ministry of Education, the Union of Local Authorities, the Secondary School Teachers Association and the Finance Ministry was formed in the wake of a case brought to the High Court last month by two teachers who demanded that the government and local authorities show cause why the teachers should not receive their salaries on time.

A spokeswoman for the teachers union said yesterday that the Education Minister would bring the committee's recommendation before the cabinet. Until the state decides it will pay high school teachers now employed by the local authorities, an *ad hoc* committee of Ministry of Education and Union of Local Authorities representatives has been formed to deal with problems arising when local authorities' financial difficulties prevent them from paying teachers on time.

The SSTA demands that all teachers get their pay by the fifth of each month. The idea of high school teachers becoming state employees appeals to the union because elementary school teachers employed by the Education Ministry receive their salaries on the first of each month.

STUDY DAY. – A study day on Rumanian Jewry is to be held next Tuesday at the Beth Hatefusoth Diaspora Museum in Tel Aviv, under the direction of Professor Anita Shapira. The main topic of discussion is to be illegal immigration from Rumania during the Holocaust.

Aid to approve industrial medicine programme

By ILAN CHAIM
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and the Tel Aviv University School of Medicine are seeking official approval for a master's degree programme in industrial medicine at the school, the ministry announced yesterday.

Shlomo Amir, a ministry official who heads the National Committee on Work Accident Prevention and Health Research, told a seminar on industrial-medicine at TAU last week that 25 students had recently completed a certificate programme in the field. The course was given at the medical school's Institute of Industrial Medicine and sponsored by the ministry and the Histadrut's Kupat Holim Clalit health fund.

Haifa deputy mayor insists on professorial pay

By DAVID RUDGE
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. – Deputy mayor Moshe Livneh (Labour) intends to resign if no agreement is reached by the end of the week over his demands to continue receiving the same pay and fringe benefits that he received as a professor at the Technion.

Livneh, in charge of the building committee of the municipality, told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday that the Interior Ministry has been reviewing his request for more than a year, but has still not made a decision.

Meanwhile he is under pressure from Attorney-General Yitzhak Zamir to give up his outside work as a private consultant to the Israel Defence Forces.

Livneh, a professor of civil engineering, said he is not prepared to forsake his private job when the question of his pay conditions as deputy mayor is still undecided.

He said one of the conditions he set to becoming deputy mayor was that he would be on loan to the municipality from the Technion, thereby safeguarding his wages and benefits.

LIBRARY. – A reference library containing 8,000 volumes for the use of the general public was dedicated by the Bat Yam municipality yesterday.

Tickets to be issued for litter offences

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Starting in January, litter louts will be treated like traffic offenders and will be liable to fines, without having to go to court. Offenders against environmental laws will be issued with tickets carrying fines of up to IS20,000 per offence. They will only go to court at their request, or if they do not pay in 30 days.

Justice Minister Moshe Nissim promulgated the new order yesterday in an attempt to speed the judicial process for such offenders and lighten the load on the courts. The Knesset Law Committee must still approve it. The tickets will be issued by municipal officials.

Nissim said there was a policy of extending the system of direct fines. They have already been introduced for offences connected with tourism and health services, and it is hoped to introduce them shortly for administrative offences.

Kach poster banned

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Jerusalem municipality has denied MK Meir Kahane's Kach movement permission to place one of its posters on a municipal billboard.

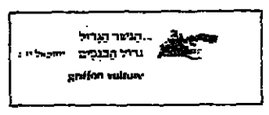
The poster is against dovish MK Yossi Sarid (Citizen's Rights Movement), and a municipal statement said it hinted that Sarid and the "Saridites" should be dealt with violently. The municipality also said it would act against Kach for placing some of the same posters up in city schools.

Three nabbed in raid on drug-packed flat

A narcotics squad raid of an Jerusalem apartment on Sunday night led to the arrest of a 46-year-old Belgian woman and two men on suspicion of possessing marijuana and LSD in commercial quantities.

Acting on a tip off, police reportedly found 100 grams of marijuana rolled into cigarettes, 200 grams of LSD, small quantities of hashish, four boxes of marijuana seeds, scales for weighing drugs, smoking utensils and assorted pep-pills. (Itim)





Vultures to make debut on series of stamps

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. – The Philatelic Service is to issue a series of four stamps in February depicting local birds of prey.

The lappet-faced vulture, the griffon vulture, Bonelli's eagle and the sooty falcon will be featured on stamps denominated at IS100, IS200, IS300 and IS500.

Commemorative sets will be sold for IS1,650. The proceeds of this issue are to go toward sponsoring the International Philatelic Exhibition scheduled here next May.

Safer hitchhiking stations for soldiers

Post Defence Reporter

TEL AVIV. – All soldiers' hitchhiking shelters will be replaced with illuminated plexiglass stations within the next two years, the Soldiers Welfare Association reported yesterday.

A spokesman for the association told *The Jerusalem Post* the first 10 stations will be put-up in a few weeks in areas with no electricity. These stations will be lit by solar energy, he said.

The spokesman said the association also hopes to change some 150 concrete stations to plexiglas shelters this year at the cost of $500,000. The remaining 150 stations are to be replaced next year, and there are plans to put up 100 more stops.

Brighten up their lives this Hanukka



Y. Oron

The kindling spirit of Hanukka for Israel's underprivileged children needs your donations to the Jerusalem Post Toy Fund.

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The 36th Annual HANUKKA

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University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia

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2. on:
THE VARIETIES OF FEMINIST THEOLOGY
on Thursday, December 27, at 8.00 p.m.

Chairman:
Professor ALICE SHALVI

Albert Einstein Square

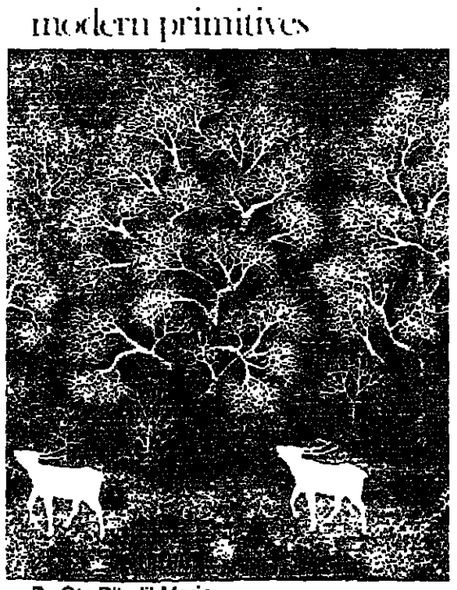
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YULLA — PHOTOGRAPHIC WORKS

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UK, Soviets 'can do business together'

LONDON (AP). – High-ranking Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev called yesterday for the superpowers to discuss banning space weapons while British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher declared that she and the Kremlin official "can do business together."

"We have two great interests in common," Thatcher told the BBC in an interview. "We should both do everything to see that war never starts again, and therefore we go into the disarmament talks determined to make them succeed."

The interview was broadcast after the official news agency Tass had distributed a statement from Gorbachev that said his talks with the British leader on Sunday had been "frank" and that he had emphasized his concern about space weapons during the discussions.

"I would like to stress that during the meeting we stated the position of the Soviet Union on such questions as the prevention of the threat of nuclear war, and restraining the arms race," Gorbachev said.

"In this connection we emphasized the significance of the forthcoming talks with the U.S. on the whole complex of space and nuclear weapons, and the prevention of militarization of outer space."

Gorbachev's repeated mention of *the space weapons issue indicated* this is the Kremlin's main concern at talks between U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in Geneva on January 7-8.

In Moscow, the Soviet Communist Party daily *Pravda* said the talks had revealed "an increase in realistic tendencies" in the British government headed by Thatcher, who once earned the sobriquet of the "Iron Lady" for her anti-Soviet stance.

Gorbachev's peacable tone and his smiling public appearance were well received by the British media yesterday. Most newspapers gave front-page reports of the friendly meeting at Chequers, the prime minister's official country residence.

"There's not the slightest doubt that the Soviet Union wants better relations with the West," opposition Labour foreign affairs spokesman Denis Healey said in an interview with the BBC, *adding that* Gorbachev represents "a new style of Soviet leader."

British sources said after Sunday's meeting that both sides wanted to curb the arms race and stop it reaching space. Both Gorbachev and Thatcher realized "that what the other wants is security at a much lower level of armaments," a source said. The source added that the Soviets "quite clearly were as concerned as we are to prevent an arms race in space."

Greek-owned cargo ship hit in Gulf attack

MANAMA, Bahrain (AP). – Iraq announced yesterday that its warplanes had *raided a naval target*, as shipping and marine salvage sources in the Gulf reported that the Greek-owned bulk carrier Aegis Cosmic was bombed south of the Iraq-Iran war zone.

They said the vessel was hit at a point about 116 kilometres north of Bahrain.

The captain of the ship, they said, radioed a distress signal saying "we have been bombed." But he re*quired no immediate assistance.*

The same sources said the Aegis Cosmic was bombed as it was sailing with a cargo of cement and fertilizer.

The Aegis Cosmic was attacked about 16 kms. away from the Ninemia, the Greek supertanker disabled by Exocet missiles fired by Iraqi warplanes last Saturday.

The Ninemia was bombed for a second time on Sunday, also by the Iraqis, according to shipping executives here.

One salvage company executive said it was difficult at this stage to say whether the raid on the Aegis Cosmic had been carried out by the Iraqis or by their Gulf War foe, Iran.

Iraq has lately been raiding commercial ships beyond the periphery of the war zone around Iran's Kharg Island oil terminal.

Bhopal refugees waiting for all-clear signal

BHOPAL (Reuter). – More than half of the lethal gas which killed some 2,500 people in Bhopal has been neutralized, but hundreds of thousands remain refugees outside the central Indian city.

Arjun Singh, chief minister of Madhya Pradesh state, told reporters yesterday that eight of the 15 tons of methyl isocyanate (MIC) stored in the Union Carbide factory in the city had been converted into pesticide since Sunday.

"If neutralization continues at the same rate, the operation should be completed in another two days" he said.

Srinivasan Varadarajan, head of a team of U.S. and Indian scientists processing the gas, said the pesticide produced through conversion was free of MIC, which leaked from a storage tank at the factory on December 3 and caused the disaster.

Some refugees, among them nearly 250,000 of the city's 700,000 people who fled before the conversion process started said they would not return home immediately.

Anwar Shah, who owns a farm at Mundideep, 35 kilometres from Bhopal, said 30 people had taken shelter in a building on his land.

At least 6,000 refugees, including large numbers of women and children, had sought shelter in the town.

Thousands more went farther south to stay with relatives, while others left Bhopal in the daytime and returned in the evening after the neutralization process was completed for the day.

A helicopter doused the plant with water to prevent a new leak as top scientists monitored the conversion process and paramilitary troops and police guarded the plant.

3,000 evacuated after gas leak in Lima

LIMA (Reuter). – A poisonous gas leak from a pipeline caused panic and forced evacuation of 3,000 residents from a shantytown district of Lima at the weekend but caused no casualties, police said yesterday.

Police said the 24-hour evacuation was ordered after tetraethyl lead *gas, used as an additive agent in* petrol, began seeping from a pipe on Saturday night in the populous district of the Lima port of Callao.

"There was panic at first because people remembered the (Bhopal) tragedy in India," one police officer said.

Repair crews plugged the leak and *residents returned home Sunday* night, police said.

VISITOR. – East German President Erich Honecker arrived in Algiers yesterday for a three-day official visit and political talks with Algerian President Chadli Benjedid, the *Algerian news agency APS re*ported.



Jan Peerce dies at 80

NEW YORK. (Reuter). – Jan Peerce, one of America's greatest opera singers, has died at age 80, a hospital spokesman said on Sunday night.

Peerce, born Jacob Pincus Perelmuth, in New York's Lower East Side, died at the Jewish Home and Hospital for the Aged on Saturday after spending nearly two years in a coma following a bout of pneumonia.

The Jerusalem Post adds:

Peerce performed on numerous occasions in Israel, making his 23rd visit to the country in 1980.

Though he had received many awards and honorary doctorates, he said in an interview in *The Post* that he was very moved when the Hebrew University of Jerusalem decided to give him their Scopus Award for his contribution to Israel, Jewish life and music. "I couldn't understand why they would pay me tribute for being proud and part of my own people," he said.

Peerce sang with all the great *hazanim*, but though he loved cantorial music, his real love was opera. He performed with the Metropolitan Opera for 28 years.

His career started in the early 1930s when he left his studies at Columbia University, New York, to become a dance-band violinist and obtained a long-term engagement as a singer at Radio City Music Hall. He changed his name on the recommendation that "my career would go faster if I had a more euphonius name."

Peerce continued to give concert performances until he was 78.

LINKS. – The Swiss government said yesterday in Berne that it had agreed to represent Yugoslavia's interests in Morocco following the *breakdown of diplomatic relations* between the two countries.

Washington lifts objection to Poland joining IMF

WASHINGTON (AP). – The State Department yesterday announced it is officially easing its objection to Poland's membership in the International Monetary Fund for the first time since imposing the sanction after martial law was declared three years ago.

Alan Romberg, the department's deputy spokesman, told reporters that President Ronald Reagan's administration had informed Poland it was willing to consider Polish membership in the IMF.

He said the administration had concluded that Poland had carried out its commitment for a general amnesty for Solidarity members and other persons taken into custody after the crackdown.

Romberg said the disturbances that occurred Sunday when Polish authorities used force to prevent former Solidarity leader Lech Walesa from laying a wreath at a ceremony honouring slain workers was not a factor in the decision on the IMF.

Poland is eager to rejoin the 147-member IMF because of the potential for receiving large international loans to help pay off its foreign debts. Most of the money for IMF loans comes from western industrial nations, particularly the U.S. The Soviet Union does not belong to the IMF.

The Reagan administration in also *expected to announce this week that* it will end U.S. membership in Unesco to protest against what it considers the international agency's anti-Western bias and bureaucratic mismanagement.

The White House source said there is no doubt among Reagan's advisers that he will order the pullout from the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. The U.S. threatened to take the step a year ago if Unesco failed to make a number of demanded reforms. Britain has given similar notice.

The U.S. claims Unesco seizes every opportunity to criticize it and other Western nations that provide the bulk of the organization's money.

Former West German banker arrested

FRANKFURT (Reuter). – West German authorities have arrested the former chief of a leading private bank which was rescued from the point of collapse last year, a spokesman for the Frankfurt prosecutor's office said yesterday.

Reinhard Rochus said Ferdinand von Galen, formerly chief of Schroeder, Muenchmeyer, Hengst (SMH), was taken into custody on Sunday along with two former partners at the bank, Hans Lampert and Wolfgang Stryj.

They were to be questioned about SMH activities and business affairs mainly involving the now bankrupt building equipment firm IBH. Investigations into all three date back to SMH's near collapse and rescue in November 1983.

The collapse of SMH, which sent shock waves through the West German banking system, was the biggest banking crisis here since the closure of Bankhaus I.D. Herstatt in 1974.

Von Galen was senior partner and president of the Frankfurt Stock Exchange, but resigned the latter post shortly after SMH's rescue by a consortium of German banks.

'Bulgaria makes fake Johnnie Walker'

LONDON (AP). – Communist Bulgaria was yesterday accused of producing fake scotch whisky.

Britain's big business organization, the Confederation of British Industry, said that Bulgarian authorities had failed to act against manufacturers of counterfeit Johnnie Walker scotch after a shipment of 22,500 cases of the bogus liquor was seized by customs men earlier this year at the Italian port of Ancona.

The CBI said transport documents showed that the goods were dispatched from the Bulgarian capital of Sofia by Despred, the country's state forwarding company.

The bottlers had fake Johnnie Walker labels that lacked the words "Produce of Scotland," but everything else – bottles, caps and cardboard cases – closely resembled the real thing, a CBI spokesman said.

Distillers Co., which makes Johnnie Walker, said the smell and colour of the Bulgarian product resemble scotch, but it is a mixture of chemical alcohol and a whisky base.

The CBI said it had asked Bulgaria's London embassy to request that remaining stocks be impounded and the embassy had promised an investigation.

"So far they have given no indication of having pursued any of these steps," the CBI said.

French and Swiss truckers block frontier

ANNEMASSE, France (AP). – French and Swiss truckers blocked many frontier crossing points into Switzerland yesterday in a one-day protest against a Swiss plan to impose new taxes on Swiss and foreign trucks and buses early next year.

The tax on vehicles of 3.5 tons and over will rise to as much as 3,000 Swiss francs a year at the top rate, officials said.

Reports yesterday morning said French truckers had blocked all the frontier roads in the Haute Savoie region near Geneva, stopping all trucks heading for Switzerland. Private cars were allowed through.

On the Swiss side, truckers brought out by the Swiss Transporters Association and the International Union of Truck Drivers carried out a similar plan.

Sports

Redskins provide St. Louis blues

NEW YORK (AP). – The Washington Redskins wil take a one-week vacation, the Pittsburgh Steelers and Los Angeles Rams will play in the National Football League playoffs and the New York Giants will be rooting for the Miami Dolphins tonight. With the Dallas Cowboys at Miami, one playoff berth and several matchups are on the line in the regular season finale.

On Sunday, the Redskins, already assured of post-season action, clinched the NFC East. They eliminated St. Louis by edging the Cardinals 29-27. That gave the Los Angeles Rams a playoff berth. "I hurt so bad I can't cry," said St. Louis fullback Ottis Anderson, who caught 12 passes for 124 yards and rushed 12 times for 24. "I think this game just wasn't meant to be."

Washington's victory also kept the Giants in the chase. A Miami victory over Dallas would put the Giants in the playoffs and eliminate the Cowboys. But if Dallas win, the cowboys gain the wild-card berth.

The Steelers captured the AFC Central by downing the Los Angeles Raiders 13-7 in a game they had to win, and it cost the Raiders the home-field advantage in the AFC wild-card game. The Cincinnati Bengals crushed the Buffalo Bills 52-21 and could have won the division title with a Pittsburgh loss.

In other weekend games it was New England 16, Indianapolis 10; Green Bay 38, Minnesota 14; Cleveland 27, Houston 20; Tampa Bay 41, the New York Jets 21; Chicago 30, Detroit 13; Kansas City 42, San Diego 21; Atlanta 26, Philadelphia 10; San Francisco 19, La Rams 16; New Orleans 10 NY Giants 3; Denver 31, Seattle 14.

Like the Giants' fortunes, next week's wild-card playoff games depend on the outcome of the Miami-Dallas confrontation. If Miami win the Raiders will travel to Seattle on Saturday and the Giants will meet the Rams in Los Angeles on Sunday. But if the Cowboys win, both games will be held on Sunday, with the Rams playing at Dallas and the Raiders at Seattle.

Connors apologizes and escapes suspension

GOTHENBURG (Reuter). – Jimmy Connors apologized for his bad behaviour in the opening singles match in the U.S.-Sweden Davis Cup final and will not be disqualified, referee Alan Mills announced yesterday. "I have had a very genuine and personal apology from him," Mills said. "He is not being defaulted."

Connors swore at the umpire after losing a stormy match to Wilander. He was fined $2,000 for hitting the umpire's chair with his racket and swearing during the match. Mills said he had decided not to punish him for it – because of the apology and because of the strain Connors was under in connection with the imminent birth of his second child.

McEnroe, on the other hand, behaved impeccably in his surprise defeat at the hands of Henrik Sundstrom.

Sundstrom's 13-11, 6-4, 6-3 victory showed a mastery of the clay-court and a coolness under fire reminiscent of Bjorn Borg. The fierce duel lasted three hours 42 minutes.

Sundstrom, ranked seventh in the world, beat Ivan Lendl in five sets on clay in the Davis Cup semis against Czechoslovakia. And he has twice beaten Wilander on clay this year. But this was easily the finest victory of his career.

"You got to give him credit, because he hung in there. He played real well," said McEnroe. "I just played a poor match. My timing was off. I didn't serve well and did not play the big points well."

The critical doubles match featuring McEnroe and Peter Fleming against Anders Jarryd and Stefan Edberg got under way late last night.

Spinners end England's drought

NEW DELHI (AP). – An Indian batting collapse helped England to pull a dramatic eight-wicket victory in the second cricket Test match here and level the current five-Test series 1-1.

England, who thus ended a sequence of 13 Tests without a win, upset the odds through fine bowling by left arm spinner Phil Edmonds and off spinner Pat Pocock. They shared eight wickets as India, 11 behind on first innings, collapsed from 207 for four to 235 all out in the second session.

England needed 125 in 58 minutes and 20 mandatory overs and swept home at 127 for two with 8 overs to go, swiftly avenging their eight-wicket defeat in the first Test in Bombay.

The result enabled David Gower to celebrate his first win in his eighth Test as England's officially appointed captain – he deputised three times for Bob Willis – and praised his spinners and the fielders.

Up to Jerusalem, down from Jerusalem

By PAUL KOHN
Post Sports Reporter

TEL AVIV. – Rifat Turk the 29-year-old Arab footballer, a stalwart in the national team, yesterday transferred from Hapoel Tel Aviv with whom he has been since the age of 17 to second division Hapoel Jerusalem. The powerful midfielder, one of the most likeable men of the game here, has been unhappy at what he considered the depreciated value put on his performances by the Tel Aviv coaches. The transfer fee to the Jerusalem club, struggling to get back into the top league was reportedly $30,000.

Also on the move – this time from Jerusalem – was Betar's striker Moshe Zeitun. Despite the fact that the burly striker has scored five goals this season – two in last Saturday – since signing from Lod in the closed season, Zeitun could not resolve a protracted financial dispute and he goes to Second Division leaders Maccabi Shaarayim where he begin his career.

Asher Messing, the Maccabi Netanya assistance coach will take over as temporary replacement after the sacking of Arye Redler.

Betar Tel Aviv, also manageless after the departure of Nissim Bechar, are hoping their former coach Amatzia Lefkowitz who is at present soccer consultant to Bophuthatswana will return to retrieve the club's fortunes

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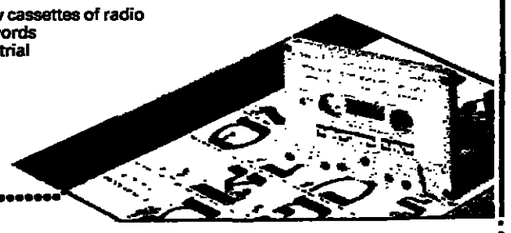
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CHRISTMAS CONCERT

at the Redeemer Church, Old City
ELISABETH ROLOFF – ORGAN
and
THE DAVID TRIO:
Cilla Grossmeyer – Soprano
Shlomo Tidhar – Recorder
Yehuda Shryer – Guitar

Thursday, Dec. 20, 1984 at 8.30 p.m.

ad255-23-f28

Evening in Memory of GEORGE OSTROVSKY

Tonight, December 18, 1984 at 9.30 p.m. at the Jerusalem Cinematheque.
Almonds and Raisins (UK, 1983), an anthology of Yiddish films, narrator, Orson Welles, will be introduced by the director Russ Karel.
The public is invited.

ad263-21-f24

ENTERTAINMENT

TELEVISION

EDUCATIONAL:
8.15 School Broadcasts 15.00 Everyman's University: Classical Greece: Health – the Choice in Your Hands: Viewpoint 16.00 Rainbow – Hanukka 16.20 Legend 16.30 No Secrets 17.00 A New Evening – live magazine
CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES:
17.30 Lighting of the First Hanukka Light
17.35 Hanukka Story by Nathan Alterman
17.40 Maya the Bee
18:05 Faster, Higher, Stronger – sports
ARABIC LANGUAGE programmes:
18.30 News roundup
18.32 What's the Answer?
19.00 Documentary – World Development. (part 4)
19.30 News
HEBREW PROGRAMMES resume at 20.00 with a news roundup
20.02 Lighting of the First Hanukka Light
20.10 What a Piece – TV game
20.30 Kolbotek – consumer magazine
21.00 Mabat Newsreel
21.30 Second Look – news commentary and background
22.10 Something in Disguise – 6-part British drama based on the book by Elizabeth Jane Howard, starring Richard Vernon, Ursula Howells and Elizabeth Garvie. Part 5: Jamaica
23.00 Blood Money – Part 5 of a 6-part BBC suspense serial about the kidnapping of a young boy
23.30 News
JORDAN TV (unofficial):
17.30 The Pappenheimers 18.00 French Hour 18.30 (JTV 3) Science Film 19.00 News in French 19.30 News in Hebrew 19.45 Magazine Zero One 20.00 News in Arabic 20.30 Tom Dick and Harriet 21.10 Tenko 22.00 News in English 22.15 The Yellow Rose
MIDDLE EAST TV (from T.A. north):
13.00 Westbrook Hospital 13.30 Another Life 14.00 700 Club 14.30 Shape-up 15.00 Afternoon Movie 16.30 Spiderman 17.00 Popeye 17.30 Flying House 18.00 Bonanza 19.00 Riptide 20.00 Another Life 20.30 News 21.00 Lucy 21.30 White Shadow 22.30 I Spy 23.30 700 Club 24.00 News Update 00.30 Eventide

ON THE AIR

Voice of Music

6.02 Musical Clock
7.07 Baraus: Memories of a Dream: Albeniz: Feast in Granada
7.30 Vivaldi: Concerto Grosso; Boyce: Overture; Haydn: Cello Concerto (Rostropovich); Beethoven: Consecration of the House, overture; Brahms: Four Serious Songs (Kathleen Ferrier); Mendelssohn: Albumblaetter, Op.117 (Barenboim); Schubert: 2 Songs
9.30 Saint-Saens: Cavatina for Trombone (Benny Sluchin); Debussy: Images; Dvorak: Cello Concerto; Tchaikovsky: Suite No.3; Sibelius: Symphonic Poems; Verdi-na Shlonsky: Hodaya, cantata
12.00 Audran: La Mascotte; Blomdahl: Sysiphus; Puccini: Excerpts from Turandot
14.06 John Cage: Concerto for Piano, Aria for Voice (Zmira Lutzky, Emily Berendson, Ariel Ensemble); Saint-Saens: Cello Sonata, Op.32 (Radu Aldolescu, Benyamin Oren); Schoenberg: Trio, Op.45
15.00 Little Concert
15.30 Youth Programme
16.00 Yaron Windmueller, baritone: Klaus Braun, piano – Spanish composers; Brahms: Magellone Romances; Schumann: Dichterliebe
18.00 From the Record Library
19.05 First Light of Hanukka
19.10 Briccaldi: Variations on Carnaval in Venice; Beethoven: 7 Variations on a Theme from Magic Flute; Giuliani: Concert Variations for 2 Guitars; Paganini: Introduction and Variations on a Theme by Paesiello; Tchaikovsky: Rococco Variations; Glinka: Mozart Variations for Harp; Gershwin: Variations on I Got Rhythm
20.30 The Israel Philharmonic Orchestra, Raymond Leppard conducting; with Alexis Weissenberg, piano; Sheila Armstrong, soprano; David Britton, tenor – Purcell: Cabaret; Brahms: Piano Concerto No.1
23.00 Night Music

First Programme

6.03 Programmes for Olim
7.30 Morning Concert (from Voice of Music)
9.30 Encounter – live family magazine
10.30 Programme in Easy Hebrew
11.10 School Broadcasts
11.30 Education for all
12.05 Sephardi songs
13.00 News in English
13.30 News in French
14.06 Children's programmes
15.55 Notes on a New Book
16.05 A Political Book
17.20 Everyman's University
18.06 Lighting of the Third Hanukka Light
18.15 Afternoon Classics
19.05 Talmud Lesson
19.30 Programmes for Olim
22.05 Anthology for Hanukka
23.05 Hanukka songs

Second Programme

7.00 This Morning – news magazine
8.05 Safe Journey
9.05 House Call – with Anat Davidov
10.10 All Shades of the Network
12.10 Open Line – news and music
13.00 Midday – news commentary, music
14.06 Matters of Interest – with Gabi Gazit
16.10 Safe Journey
17.10 Economics Magazine
18.06 Lighting of the First Hanukka Light
18.15 Health and Medicine Magazine
19.05 Today – radio newsreel
19.30 New World – environment magazine
20.05 Cantorial Requests
22.05 Folk songs
23.05 The Jewish National Movement in the USSR

Army

6.10 Morning Sounds
6.30 University on the Air
7.07 "207" – with Alex Aviski
8.05 Morning Newsreel
9.05 Right Now – with Rafi Reshef
11.05 Israeli Winter – with Eli Yisraeli
12.05 Regards – to and from soldiers serving in Lebanon
13.15 Two Hours
15.05 Time Out
16.05 Four in the Afternoon
16.55 Lighting of the First Hanukka Light
17.05 Evening Newsreel
18.05 Computer Magazine
19.05 Music Today – music magazine
20.05 Rock Plus
21.00 Mabat – TV Newsreel
21.30 University on the Air
22.05 Popular songs
23.05 Classical Favourite
00.05 Night Birds – songs, chat

CINEMAS

JERUSALEM 4, 7, 9
Beit Agron: 1984 at 5, 7, 9; Adventures of Tom Sawyer, Wed., Thurs. 3.30; **Eden:** Missing in Action; **Edison:** Woman in Red; **Habimah:** The Bounty; **Kfir:** Broadway Danny Rose; **Mitchell:** Carmen 6.30, 9.15; **Orgil:** Splash; **Orion:** Ghost Busters; **Oron:** Tightrope 6.45, 9; Rage and Glory 4; **Ron:** Beyond the Walls; **Semadar:** Sunday in the Country 7.15, 9.15; **Binyenei Ha'uma:** Atalia 7, 9; **Cinema One:** The Heart 3.30; Footloose 5; Operation Thunderbolt 6.45; Heavy Metals Rock in Space 9.15; **Cinematheque:** Beautiful People 4; Alexander Nevsky 7; Les Jeux de l'Amour 9

TEL AVIV 4.30, 7.15, 9.30
Allenby: Pour une Poignee de Dollars; **Ben-Yehuda:** Woman in Red; **Chen 1:** Tightrope 4.40, 7.20, 9.40; 20,000 Leagues Under the Sea, Thur. 11a.m., 2; **Chen 2:** Reuben Reuben 4.45, 7.20, 9.40; Mary Poppins, Thur. 11a.m., 2; **Chen 3:** 20,000 Leagues Under the Sea 2, 4.35, 7.15; Rage and Glory 9.45; Bilby, Thur. 11a.m., 2; **Chen 4:** Romancing the Stone 11, 2, 4.40, 7.20, 9.45; **Chen 5:** Splash 11, 2, 4.40, 7.20, 9.45; **Cinema One:** Grey Dawn; **Cinema Two:** Blues Brothers 4.30, 7, 9.30; **Dekel:** Trouble in Paradise 7.30, 9.30; **Drive-In:** Maria's Lovers 7.15, 9.30; Tarzan Escapes 5.30; Sex film, midnight; **Esther:** Electric Dreams; **Gat:** Carmen 3.30, 6.30, 9.30; **Gordon:** 1984 at 4.45, 7.20, 9.35; **Hod:** Top Secret; **Lev I:** Beyond the Walls 1.45, 4.45, 7.15, 9.30; **Lev II:** Duty Free Marriage 1.45, 5, 7.30, 9.40; **Limor:** Harry and Son; **Maxim:** Zigzag Story; **Mograbi:** Ghost Busters; **Orly:** The Bounty 4.30, 7, 9.30; **Paris:** Atalia 12, 2, 4, 7.30, 9.30; **Peer:** Lassiter; **Shahaf:** Broadway Danny Rose 4.30, 7.15, 8.30; **Studio:** Karate Kid; **Tamam:** Daston 7.15, 9.30; **Tchelet:** The Herd; **Tel Aviv:** Missing in Action 4.30, 7, 9.30; **Tel Aviv Museum:** Los Santos Inocentes 4.30, 7.30, 9.30; **Tzafon:** Paris, Texas 4, 6.45, 9.30; **Beth Hatefutsoth:** Rabbi Abraham in the Wild West 8.30

HAIFA 4, 6.45, 9
Amphitheatre: Conan the Destroyer; **Armon:** Ghost Busters; **Atzmon:** Lassiter; **Beit Abba Khoushy:** Zigzag Story, Mon., Wed. 7, 9; Sun., Tue., Thur. 9 only: **Chen:** Beyond the Walls; **Moriah:** Atalia 5, 7, 9; **Chinatown,** Thur. midnight; **Orah:** Woman in Red; **Orly:** The Dresser 6.45, 9; **Peer:** Karate Kid; **Ron:** Missing in Action; **Shavit:** 1984 at 7, 9.15; The King and Mr. Bird 5.

RAMAT GAN
Armon: Tightrope 7.15, 8.30; Kid Stuff, Sun.-Wed. 4.30; Mary Poppins, Thur. 11a.m., 4; **Lily:** Woman in Red 7.15, 9.30; **Oasis:** Ghost Busters 4.30, 7.15, 9.30, Thur. 11a.m.; **Ordan:** Top Secret 7.15, 9.30; **Ramat Gan:** Karate Kid 4.30, 7.15, 9.30, Wed.-Fri. 11 a.m.

HERZLIYA
David: Splash 4.30, 7.15, 9.30; **Hechal:** Conan the Destroyer 7.15, 9.30; Lassie Come Home 4.30; Wed., Thur. 11a.m.; **Tiferet:** Zigzag Story 7.15, 9.15; Sun.-Wed. 4.

HOLON
Migdal: Tightrope 7.15, 9.30; **Savoy:** Woman in Red 7.15, 9.30; Tarzan Escapes 4.30.

BAT YAM
Atzmaut: Funny People II, 4.30, 7.15, 9.30

WHAT'S ON

Notices in this feature are charged at IS2415 per line including VAT. Insertion every day of the month costs IS48,300 per line including VAT, per month.

Jerusalem

MUSEUMS
Israel Museum. Opening Exhibitions: Vanished World: Roman Vishniac, photographs (18.12 at 7.30). Permanent Exhibition of Miniature Rooms (18.12). **Continuing Exhibitions:** Elizabu Gat, landscape paintings. Scraps, greeting cards and theatre sets. The Armand Hammer Collection. 16th-20th cent. masterpieces. Meet the Israeli Artist (Tue. 5.30-7; Wed. 10.30-12. Artists present in gallery). Moshe Kupferman. Paintings. Works on Paper. (until 27.12). Permanent collection of Judaica, Art and Archaeology. **Rockefeller Museum:** Egypt – the other side of the River – funerary objects. **Tichо House,** works by Anna Tichо, Hanukka lamps, library and garden cafe.
Visiting Hours: Main Museum 4-10. At 3: Special guided tour of Shrine of the Book. 4.15: Children's Concert, the Philharmonic Brass Trio. 4.15: Senior Citizens Theatre in Archaeology galleries (reservations 02-698213). 4.30: Guided tour in English. 6 and 8.30: Film. "Gregory's Girl".

CONDUCTED TOURS
HADASSAH – Guided tour of all installations ★ Hourly tours at Kiryat Hadassah and Hadassah Mt. Scopus. ★ Information, reservations, 02-416333, 02-446271.

HEBREW UNIVERSITY:
1. Tours in English at 9 and 11 a.m. from Administration Building, Givat Ram Campus. Buses 9 and 28.
2. Mount Scopus tours 11 a.m. from the Bronfman Reception Centre, Sherman Building. Buses 9 and 28 to last stop. Further details: Tel. 02-882819.

AMIT WOMEN (formerly American Mizrachi Women). Free Morning Tours – 8 Alkalai Street, Jerusalem. Tel. 02-699222.

Tel Aviv

MUSEUMS
Tel Aviv Museum Exhibitions: Design for Disabled Persons. Zaritsky, A Retrospective. Art of Sardinia until the end of the Nuraghi period. Collections – Classical, 20th Century Art. **Helena Rubinstein Pavilion: Exhibition:** Two Years 1983-84. Israeli Art – Qualities Accumulated. **Visiting Hours. Tel Aviv Museum:** Sun.-Thur. 10-2; 5-9. Fri. closed. Sat. 11-2; 7-10. **Helena Rubinstein Pavilion:** Sun.-Thur. 10-1; 5-7. Fri. closed. Sat. 11-2.

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WEEKLY REVIEW

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Major News

In Summary



Associated Press

Vice President Bush and relatives of Americans killed in Teheran gathered at Andrews Air Force Base, Md., where bodies were returned last week.

Iran Frees Hostages, Denies Aiding Terrorists

Even Iranians agreed that last week's hijacking and hostage-holding incident at Teheran airport was "a strange event," as Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, Iran's Speaker of Parliament, called it. After a six-day orgy of threats and beatings broadcast over Iranian radio, and the killing of two American aid agency employees, four Arabic-speaking terrorists emerged, hands in the air.

The terrorists first announced that they had said their final prayers and planned to blow themselves up along with the remaining nine hostages in the Kuwaiti Airbus they had seized. Then, inexplicably, they summoned a cleaning crew. Iranian security men, some disguised as cleaners, stormed the plane and ended the seige. The passengers, including two surviving Americans, were freed.

Reagan Administration officials, outraged at the murders of Charles F. Hegna and William L. Stanford, blamed Iran for delaying the assault. They said the storming of the plane appeared staged and suggested that Iranian authorities seemed to have been cooperating with the terrorists. The hijackers had unsuccessfully demanded the release 17 Iraqi Shiite Moslems under sentence in connection with attacks on the French and United States Embassies in Kuwait last year. The jailed Iraqis are believed to have been trained by Iran.

But Iran's exact role was murky. Some passengers said they saw signs of Iranian collusion. But the surviving Americans, John Costa, a New York businessman, and Charles Kapar, also a United States aid official, said the opposite. And United States intelligence officials, citing radio surveillance and other unspecified information, said they had no hard evidence that Iranians had provided the hijackers with planning, arms or equipment. A Kuwaiti newspaper said Washington had sent a commando unit to a nearby Arab country to prepare for an attempt to free the hostages. The report, possibly floated to keep would-be terrorists off balance, was denied at the Pentagon.

With the hostages freed, Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, said Iran had "a very clear obligation" to see that the four hijackers were punished. The United States rejected a demand by Mr. Rafsanjani and other Iranian officials that the four be exchanged for "Iranian pirates" in France, where former President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr and other enemies of the Teheran Government have been granted political asylum. "I think that's sick," Alan Romberg, the State Department spokesman, said of the demands. *(Options are few against terrorism, page 4.)*



Associated Press

Charles Kapar on his way home.

Extrasolar Planet Found — Perhaps

The long search for a planet outside our solar system may have ended 21 light years away, between Scorpio and Sagittarius in the constellation Ophiuchus. There, a research team at the University of Arizona reported last week that it had found a huge, gaseous sphere nine-tenths the size of Jupiter, the largest planet circling our sun, and 30 to 80 times as dense. They believe the object, named Van Biesbroeck 8B after the dim star it is orbiting, is also a planet, though of a much different sort than ours.

Astronomers had theorized that extrasolar planets existed because of the way certain stars seemed to wobble as they arced across the universe, an indication that there was something out there big enough to produce the gravitation needed to pull them off track. All they had been able to find, however, were small disks of particles orbiting a few stars. Then, last summer, heat-sensing telescopes at the Kitt Peak National Observatory and at the University of Arizona's Steward Observatory picked up evidence of an object whose temperature, size and energy output "are consistent with a substellar mass companion, i.e., a planet."

The team is planning further studies in March to chart its orbit, analyze its composition and, perhaps, win over some skeptical astronomers who believe that the huge ball is not a planet at all but rather a brown dwarf, a star too small to ignite. Either way, the discovery is bound to spur further extraterrestrial exploration for planetary systems that might give astronomers clues into how our solar system evolved. And, of course, if other stars can have planets, perhaps some of those planets can support life. Not that there is much chance of finding any Van Biesbroeckians. With a surface temperature of 2,000 degrees Fahrenheit, it's a tad too hot for habitation.

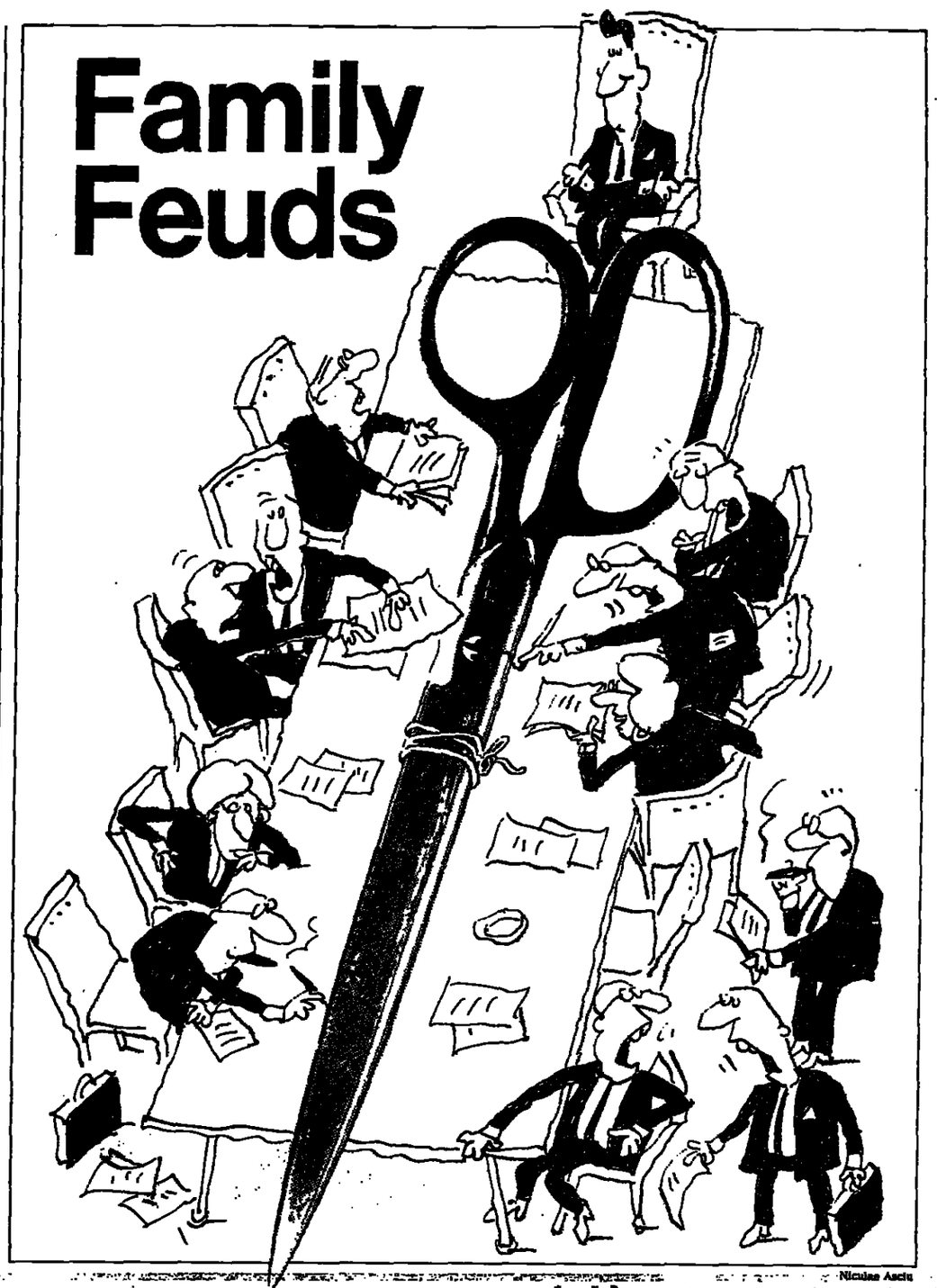
Any Which Way Out of Bhopal

They pushed their way onto trains and planes, clung to the roofs of buses and queued up at gas stations, rode two-wheeled tongas and pushed flat carts piled high with relatives and belongings — anything to get out of town. "All the public has gone to the village," said a white-haired man last week in Bhopal, and it seemed only a slight exaggeration. By the Government's estimate, 70,000 had left; others put it several times higher. But there was no disputing what caused the exodus: the announcement that the Union Carbide chemical plant would start up once again, this time to neutralize the remants of the chemical that had killed more than 2,000.

About 15 metric tons of methyl isocyanate remained at the factory after a valve on a storage tank malfunctioned two weeks ago, allowing the deadly gas to drift through nearby slums and shantytowns. Rather than pump it through detoxifying scrubbers and into the air or pack it in drums for disposal, the authorities decided it would be safer to turn the plant on and convert the gas into pesticide. The process was to start this morning and continue for five days under the eye of company technicians and Indian scientists. Arjun Singh, the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh, the state where Bhopal is located, said he, too, would be in the plant, but in a city that has endured so much, gestures of reassurance amounted to little.

While townspeople streamed away, others were arriving at the central Indian city: scientists and medical experts to study the chemical's aftereffects, police to keep the looters away and, of course, lawyers. Although it is far from clear which nation's statutes will apply, several teams of American attorneys operating out of makeshift offices were signing up clients, pushing the total of claims against Union Carbide to $85 billion, according to one report. So far, the company has contributed $1.83 million to the emergency relief effort; Warren M. Anderson, the chairman, declined to predict how much would have to paid in compensation and damages but said the company hoped the settlements could be reached quickly. Carbide engineers were allowed inside the plant, but at week's end, Mr. Anderson told a Congressional subcommittee that the cause of the world's worst industrial accident remained a mystery. *(The uncertainties of foreign investment in India, page 3.)*





Nicolas Ascia

What's Behind the Battles Over Pieces of the Mandate

By HEDRICK SMITH

WASHINGTON

WHEN President Reagan took office nearly four years ago, the simplicity of his agenda and his leadership style were vital assets. He gave orders to cut the growth of Government and had loyal lieutenants work out the strategy. An enthusiastic circle of Administration conservatives proudly used its unity to overpower Democratic disarray.

Once again the President has proclaimed a handful of central goals — an arms agreement with the Soviet Union, maintaining the momentum of economic growth, pursuing the American military buildup, and deep cuts in Federal spending. This time, things are far less tidy. Open wrangling has broken out over how to carry out the President's orders, growing even more more tart in the past few days.

Weeks ago, a core group of economic and political strategists masterminded by budget director David A. Stockman fashioned an austerity package that sliced $34 billion from domestic programs for 1986 and banked on $8 billion more in cuts from the Defense Department. With the Pentagon given "over a trillion dollars" in the 1981-85 budgets, Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan argued, "a pause for a year is not asking too much." Otherwise, he warned, the entire budget package doesn't "have a prayer" in Congress. Senate Majority Leader Bob Dole concurred, urging even bigger cuts for the Pentagon.

But calls for sacrifice have moved Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger little. Last week, he reluctantly produced a package that he claimed would save $6 billion and won tentative blessing from the President. Stunned White House officials, counterattacking through the press, cried "flim-flam." Half of the Weinberger package, including pay cuts for Pentagon civilian employees, they pointed out, had already been counted as part of the general budget "freeze." Moreover, they charged, his resistance was paralyzing the entire effort to halve the $200 billion deficit by 1988. The Stockman formula would trim Pentagon appropriations over three years by $121 billion; Mr. Weinberger accepted only $19 billion.

On foreign policy, too, there have been frictions, between the Pentagon chief and Secretary of State George P. Shultz. So persistent and hard-fought have their differences been that high Administration officials complain only the President himself could resolve the deadlocks. With increasing assertiveness, Mr. Shultz has urged a greater willingness to use force abroad. Mr. Weinberger has warned against the dangers of a "gradualist, incremental approach." In practice, sometimes the Pentagon line has been harder — for recognizing the Nicaraguan rebels, against the sale of American computers to Rumania, and urging firm military spending targets for Western European allies. The State Department took a contrary tack on each issue.

On arms control, the White House has brought the feuding factions into one Senior Arms Control Group to work out the American position for talks with the Soviet Union. "They've locked themselves into a room and not had such serious disagreements that one side or the other went to the press to sell its case in public," said one White House official. Nonetheless, word has emerged that the State Department has been arguing for a more flexible stance than the Pentagon. Officials have suggested that the President's pet idea of a strategic defense could become "a bargaining chip" with the Russians — a proposal rejected by the Pentagon and the President.

Republican contentiousness confronts the President elsewhere, too. Senator Barry Goldwater of Arizona, in line to be the Armed Services Committee chairman, complain they will be left without a voice if Presidential counselor Edwin Meese 3d is confirmed as Attorney General, and are deeply troubled that the President cannot find a top job for Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, chief United States delegate to the United Nations, before she resigns.

In part, the in-house ferment, especially over Pentagon spending, is a seasonal ailment that comes on every budget-time. And few protectors of their share of the pie are more canny or skillful than Mr. Weinberger. The fighting also reflects the fact that two of the President's top priorities are in conflict — cutting the deficit and increasing military spending. In the 1980 Presidential campaign, John B. Anderson, the Illinois Republican who ran as an independent candidate, said that giving the Pentagon more could be combined with a balanced budget and lower taxes only "with blue smoke and mirrors."

Second-Term Contrasts

The Republican discord delineates as well the contrast between a President's first term and his second. No longer are Cabinet officers directing their fire at their Democratic predecessors. Each has vested interests now, and with a President like Mr. Reagan, who delegates broad powers rather than tightly shepherding his lieutenants, their divergent impulses flare. The President tried to toss it all off in answer to a reporter's question about the stalemated budget process. "They must have just caught me asleep at a Cabinet meeting," he joked. "It wasn't paralysis."

There may be another factor at work, more telling for the history of the Reagan Presidency. Historians note that Presidents who win landslide re-elections are prone to overreach in their second term, alienating allies as well as foes. "There's been a tendency on the part of Presidents who have been re-elected by landslides — F.D.R., L.B.J. and Nixon — to do something that is uncharacteristic of their first term," says Prof. Richard Neustadt of Harvard University. "Each time, it's been an extension of their instincts in the first term but something they've suppressed or been cautious about doing until their re-election made them feel looser."

Mr. Neustadt points to Franklin D. Roosevelt's plan to pack the Supreme Court after the 1936 election; Lyndon B. Johnson's entering the war in Vietnam after 1964, when previously he had cannily sensed the limits of power; and Richard M. Nixon in 1973 firing some of his Cabinet, antagonizing Congress by impounding funds, and setting a hard mood on Watergate. Now, some Republicans fear that Ronald Reagan, with his drive for deep domestic cuts, more military spending and an "over-my-dead-body" pledge against tax increases may not properly sense the temper of Congress, or the need for early compromises.

For Cubans, a way out — or in

The Nation

Time Again For a Little Fed-Bashing

In good times and bad, but especially when times are uncertain, the Federal Reserve Board turns target of opportunity for officeholders who, no matter how confident they sound about a positive outcome of their policies, are just a bit concerned about a negative potential. Last week, Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan was at it again.

Fed chairman Paul A. Volcker's "penurious, remarkably tight" management of the money supply, Mr. Regan said, was slowing economic growth. The Treasury Department — "at a low level, not at any high level," he went on — was examining ways to bring the independent central bank under White House control.

Last time the Administration publicly fussed at the Fed, its reasons were thought to be political. That was last spring, when a tightening of credit intended to keep inflation down could have dampened the economic boom and the President's reelection campaign. Now there is an economic lull, and while Mr. Regan said it was "possible but not probable" that the slowdown would turn into a recession — and many private ecnomists concur — no one is really sure.

As to that point, last week's economic indicators were not definitive. While industrial production in November turned slightly higher after a two-month drop, the rate of increase was still lower than it during the summer. On the other hand, while wholesale prices rose more than they had in any of the last 11 months, the increases, most analysts said, were characteristic of a period of intensifying demand — that is, stronger growth.

A spokesman for the Federal Reserve Board, Joseph A. Coyne, said Mr. Volcker would have no comment on Mr. Regan's remarks. Even if it were Mr. Volcker's style, he has more immediate matters on his mind. The Fed's Open Market Committee, its chief policy-setting group, meets this week to decide whether to keep on easing up for the next couple of months as it has for the last couple, and by how much.

Like the White House, Wall Street would love to know. Friday, the stock market rallied on the expectation of another drop in the discount rate the Fed charges on loans to financial institutions. It has been at 8 ½ percent since just before Thanksgiving. On the credit markets, interest rates fluctuated in a wider-than-normal range on similar hopes, ending the week down modestly.

Fiscal Concerns

While Secretary Regan worried the monetary side, private analysts were concerned with fiscal policy, and specifically the Treasury Department's proposal for tax simplification.

According to three studies — by Data Resources Inc., Wharton Econometrics and the National Association of Manufacturers — the Treasury plan would be more likely to retard economic growth than accelerate it, at least through the rest of the 1980's, because the effect of increasing overall taxes on business would offset the effect of tax reductions for most consumers. The Administration itself, Mr. Regan said last week, has not yet examined the effect of the tax plan on the economy overall, but will "as soon as we can get programmers and the like off other tasks."

Senator Byrd Holds the Helm

Democrats on the Senate side gave their dissatisfactions about party personalities and party policies an airing last week. As with last month's challenge to House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., the frustration had little issue. Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia, the party's leader in the Senate for the past eight years, easily won re-election. Lawton Chiles of Florida, who had mounted a late campaign against Mr. Byrd, took only 11 of the 47 votes cast.

The fact that Mr. Chiles had announced less than a week before the vote was widely cited as a prime reason for Mr. Byrd's success. Though the balloting was secret, many senators had pledged support to the incumbent minority leader when he sought it before Congress adjourned two months ago. Another frequently mentioned cause was Mr. Byrd's tenure. He was able to protect his position by calling in dozens of chits collected in his years of service to his colleagues.

Both Mr. Chiles and one of his vigorous supporters, J. Bennett Johnston of Louisiana, said that the effort against Mr. Byrd opened the way for a stronger challenge after the 1986 elections. The Democrats are pushing to recapture the Senate then. The off-year prospect figured in many senators' calculations. For while there was much talk of the need to move to — or stay in — the middle, how that image was to be projected rather than its substance was on many members' minds.

Even open admirers of Mr. Byrd's parliamentary skills have been closet critics of his television performance. It is, they feel, one of discomfort with the medium, and a painful contrast to the assurance of the Republicans' newly elected leader, Bob Dole of Kansas. But as one Senator, requesting anonimity, said before the vote: "I don't know that either one fits the bill for what I would like to see in a leader — someone who can go on Meet the Press and articulate the needs of the nation." Said Mr. Byrd, after it, "You don't have to be under 30 to be able to deal with change."



The New York Times/Paul Hosefros
Senator Robert C. Byrd

Sober Ending for The Happy Hour

For many bars and restaurants, offering customers alcoholic drinks at sharply reduced prices during the unwinding hours of the early evening has come to be a tradition. Because of mounting concern about accidents caused by customers who have knocked down one cheap drink too many, Massachusetts last week banned the "happy hours."

The ban is believed to be the first such prohibition to cover an entire state. "I've heard all the horror stories I'm going to listen to," said George R. McCarthy, chairman of the Massachusetts Alcoholic Beverage Commission, which sponsored the ban. Bars and restaurants may no longer offer free or discounted drinks or special low-cost "jumbo" drinks or offer an unlimited number of drinks for a fixed price. Some customers complained but many owners said they welcomed the restrictions because giving away liquor or selling it at greatly reduced prices was a drain on profits.

Restrictions on happy hours are being considered in a number of other states, many of which have already begun cracking down on drunken drivers. Ohio recently proclaimed that no happy hour could continue past 9 p.m. New Jersey proposed a ban on happy hours several months ago; in Connecticut, a study of the effects of such a prohibition is due to be completed this week.

Georgia Throws The Switch

Lawyers for Alpha Otis Stephens had been fighting his death sentence for almost a decade, but last week state and Federal appeals courts refused to delay his execution any longer. Mr. Stephens, a convicted murderer, became the third person put to death in a Georgia prison in the past 12 months.

Mr. Stephens was convicted in 1974 of killing Roy Asbell, who, prosecutors said, was shot twice in the head after he discovered Mr. Stephens robbing his son's home. A prison spokesman said that, a few hours before his execution, Mr. Stephens apparently attempted to kill himself by slicing a wrist with a small disposable razor. Once he was strapped into the varnished oak electric chair, a single two-minute charge of 2,080 volts failed to kill him; witnesses said Mr. Stephens struggled to breathe for eight minutes before a second, killing charge was administered.

His was the 22d execution in the United States in 1984. Because some 1,450 prisoners, a record number, are now on death row in the 38 states that allow capital punishment, and the total is growing by about 250 a year, many authorities say the rate of executions is likely to accelerate. Harry Schwarzchild, director of the capital punishment project for the American Civil Liberties Union, predicted that between 50 and 60 inmates may be put to death next year. "The tumbrels are rolling," he said.

On Friday, a Federal appeals court blocked the execution of an Alabama inmate, Arthur Lee Jones, a convicted muderer. Earlier in the week, the California Supreme Court delayed the scheduled execution of Stevie Lamar Fields, who had been sentenced to die for robbery and murder. His would have been the first execution in the state in 17 years. In each case, the delays were granted to permit further appeals.

Caroline Rand Herron, Michael Wright and Katherine Roberts

Court Order Complicates Deal on Refugees

For Cubans Excluded, A Way Out — Or In

By WILLIAM E. SCHMIDT

ATLANTA — Until last week about 2,700 Cubans, a small part of the more than 125,000 refugees who sailed the "freedom flotilla" to Florida four years ago from the Cuban fishing village of Mariel, had been trapped in a kind of legal limbo.

Classified as what Washington calls "excludable aliens" — people whose mental or criminal past rendered them ineligible for release into the general population — they have been locked up, either at the Federal penitentiary here or in jails or mental institutions elsewhere. They could not be deported to Cuba because Fidel Castro — who though he last week denied it may have purposely loaded some of them onto the boats to help rid his island of social undesirables — had refused to take them back. They could not be released from jail because they were deemed unfit for American society.

On Friday, negotiators from the United States and Cuba reached an agreement, the first formal accord between Havana and Washington since the Reagan Administration took office four years ago, that is intended to end that impasse. Among other things, Cuba agreed to the repatriation of 2,746 so-called excludables.

In return, the United States will resume a normal immigration policy with Cuba, which Washington had suspended after the Mariel boatlift. That means Washington can begin processing as many as 20,000 new Cuban emigrants annually. Preference will be given to the relatives of United States citizens and of Cubans who have become permanent residents. The United States also agreed to admit 3,000 political prisoners now in Cuban jails.

More than 120,000 of the Cubans who arrived on American shores four years ago appear to have adjusted successfully. The largest of their number live in the Miami area. As the result of a Reagan Administration initiative, many began applying this month for permanent resident status. As for the 2,700 excludables, attorneys for the Cubans and Justice Department admit that despite last week's agreement it is still uncertain when and perhaps even if some of them will return to Cuba. According to the Government, 1,500 of the refugees, all of them men, are confined at the Federal Penitentiary here. The remaining 1,200, including at least one woman, are behind bars elsewhere. A few are inmates in mental institutions but most are confined to local jails and prisons, serving sentences for crimes committed since coming to this country.



The New York Times/Fred Conrad
Cuban prisoners playing baseball at the maximum-security Atlanta Penitentiary.

"In the broadest sense, I think the agreement is a step forward, because I know some of these people would much rather go back to Cuba than spend their lives inside a Federal penitentiary in Atlanta," said Dale Schwartz, an attorney who has represented the Cuban inmates at the prison. "But still, there is no guarantee that others will not be persecuted if they go back now to Cuba. Who knows what they will face?"

It was precisely that issue that Mr. Schwartz and another Atlanta lawyer, Deborah Ebel, raised successfully in October before Federal District Judge Marvin H. Shoob in Atlanta. Persuaded by testimony that the Cubans might be persecuted if they were forced to return home, Judge Shoob ordered the Board of Immigration Appeals to reconsider whether the refugees are entitled to asylum.

A Stumbling Block

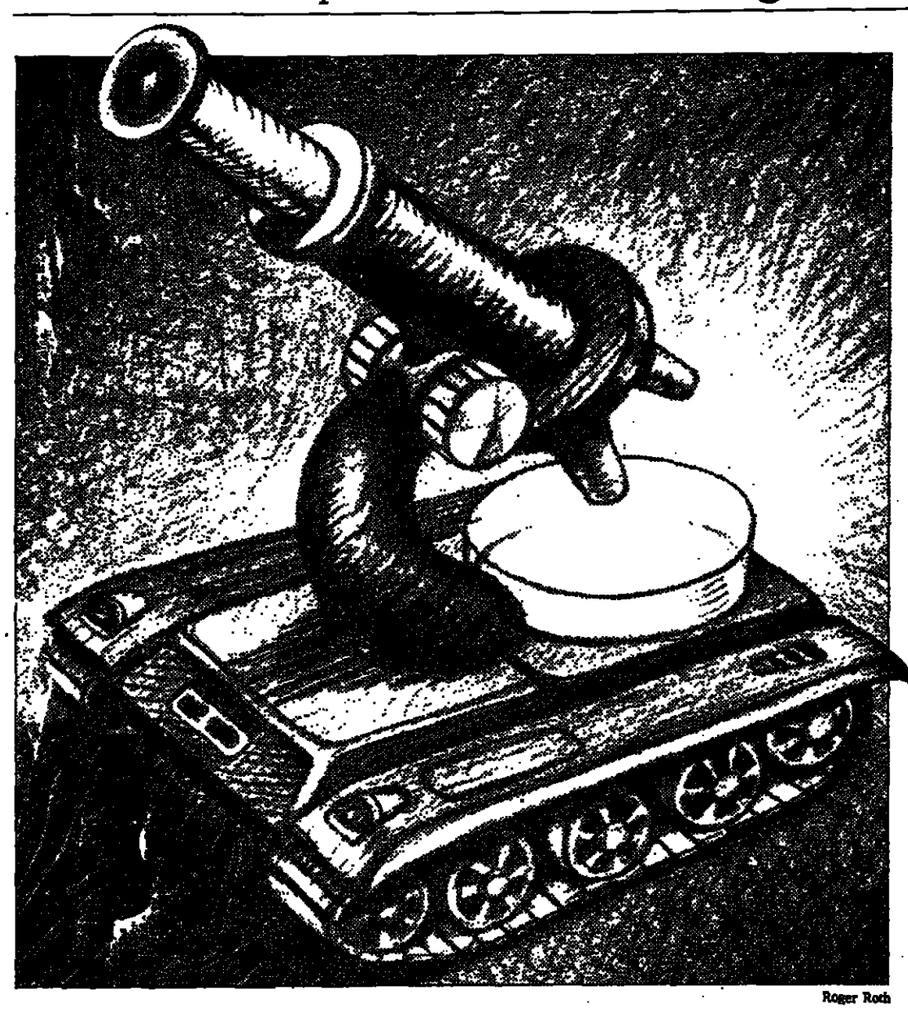
The decision by Judge Shoob now looms as a legal stumbling block to carrying out the diplomatic accord. That's because Judge Shoob expressly forbade the Government from deporting those Cubans detained in Atlanta until the issue of asylum was resolved. The Justice Department Thursday filed a notice of appeal challenging Judge Shoob's order, and will ask the courts to expedite a ruling on the matter. Meanwhile, the Government says it will not begin processing refugees in Atlanta or elsewhere for return to Cuba for at least 30 days.

Mr. Schwartz says he does not argue that all of the detained refugees be given asylum or freedom, since some are indeed hard-core criminals. But he has criticized the Attorney General for refusing to release more of the men, some of whom, Mr. Schwartz argues, have committed only minor crimes. In fact, of the 1,500 men in Atlanta, only 400 have been detained as people believed to be especially dangerous from the outset. The remainder were initially approved for release, only to run into trouble with the law and be returned to custody.

While lawyers and diplomats have sought in recent months to thresh out the answers, the situation inside the Atlanta penitentiary itself has grown increasingly volatile. Indeed, the population in the prison has continued to grow, as Cubans in jail elsewhere finish serving their sentences and are remanded immediately to Federal custody in Atlanta. Without a solution, prison officials say, the population of the 83-year-old facility could grow to more than 2,500.

It was a measure of that mounting tension that in October, and again in November, inmates set fire to beds and clothing, smashed glass and assaulted gaurds. As a result, all 1,500 are now in what prison officials call a "lock down" situation, that is, they are confined to their cells. How they took the news that Washington was preparing to trade them back to Cuba was not clear. But warden Jack Hanberry said that compared to previous weeks, the past few days in the prison have been "unusually quiet."

Proposed Installation Raises Questions and Fears



Roger Roth

Just What Germs Would The Army Grow in Utah?

By WAYNE BIDDLE

WASHINGTON — Since the days when bodies of cholera and plague victims were tossed over the walls of beleaguered cities, biological weapons have created a horror all their own. Last week, the Governor of Utah joined an effort to halt the Army's latest attempt to expand its germ warfare research laboratories.

The world's major military powers are known to conduct extensive "biowar" research, ostensibly for defensive purposes as required by international law. The Army labs, which were built at Dugway Proving Ground, southwest of Salt Lake City, in the early 1950's, are used to test defensive gear and evaluate lethal agents. But because there is no sharp technical line between defensive and offensive work in this shadowy field, concerned scientists and members of Congress have maintained an uneasy watch over the remote facilities.

"The difficulty the Army has is that in claiming they are working on defensive matters, they have to do the same work as on offensive matters," said Moselio Schaechter, a microbiologist at Tufts University who is president-elect of the American Society of Microbiology. "A lot of trouble will be avoided if these things are presented in an open way and there is Congressional oversight."

In early November, Senator Jim Sasser, Democrat of Tennessee, withdrew his support for $8.4 million sought by the Army to improve and expand the Dugway labs. The request had been routinely submitted to the Military Construction Appropriations Subcommittee in August along with 40 other projects through a special budget process known as reprogramming, in which unspent funds from earlier fiscal years can be put to other uses without Congressional debate.

Of particular worry to Mr. Sasser was a proposal to build what the Army called an "aerosol test lab" that would provide the military service with its first maximum security lab for nonmedical experiments using substantial volumes of toxic biological agents.

Mr. Sasser said he saw "potential capabilities for testing and production of offensive lethal biological and toxin weapons" at Dugway and noted that the proposed construction had "never been authorized by Congress."

Pentagon officials have subsequently insisted that the new facilities will be strictly limited to defensive research. This month, Senator Mack Mattingly, a Georgia Republican who is chairman of the subcommittee, took the unusual step of polling members of the panel to approve the project. Normally, only his and Mr. Sasser's okay is needed for such reprogramming. Mr. Sasser, the ranking Democrat, was outvoted by Republicans Paul Laxalt of Nevada and Jake Garn of Utah, joined by Democrat Daniel K. Inouye of Hawaii.

This approval left the Army free to hire contractors. But the Foundation on Economic Trends, a private Washington watchdog group opposed to certain types of biological research, has filed a complaint in Federal District Court here seeking to keep the Army from starting the project. It was this action that Utah Gov. Scott Matheson asked his state attorney general to join last week.

Stephen Gillmor, Utah's commissioner of agriculture, said the state was concerned that the Defense Department may have failed to prepare a required environmental impact statement. Further, he added, he and Mr. Matheson feared potential health hazards.

Simulants Suggested

It was near Dugway in 1968 that some 6,000 sheep were killed when an open-air test of nerve gas went awry. A spokesman for Governor Matheson said the state would like to explore the possibility of using simulants in Army tests instead of lethal biological agents.

But the issue of whether simulants will suffice in legitimate defensive research is not cut and dried among experts. "Simulants can give you generic information," said Professor Schaechter, "but sooner or later you'll want to work with the real stuff." The Army has yet to disclose what the "real stuff" might be in the new labs. Maximum security facilities are usually needed to handle exotic viruses and bacteria for which there is no known cure.

"What bothers me is that the Army is interested," said David Baltimore, a Massachusetts Institute of Technology molecular biologist and Nobel laureate, of the biowar research. "Their long involvement is well documented, but their renewed interest makes me itchy. I'd like to have public disclosure of what they're doing. I can well believe that what they're doing is within the 1972 Biological Weapons Convention, but I have no independent evaluation."

Professor Baltimore suggested that oversight could be provided through the National Academy of Sciences, the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment, or one of several professional associations.

But the will for such oversight "has to come from the Army," he emphasized, adding that "it's very easy to cause concerns, but difficult to get evidence" about exactly what the Army is up to in the scrublands of Utah.

The World

Shultz Has NATO Backing for Soviet Talks

Secretary of State George P. Shultz got some important business out of the way last week before his meeting on arms control with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko in Geneva Jan. 7 and 8. Mr. Shultz's colleagues at the annual winter meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization gave him their full backing, including a pledge to continue the deployment of Pershing 2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe pending an agreement with Moscow to limit or eliminate medium-range missiles on both sides of the continent.

Other than to outline basic objectives — stability, equality, reduction and verifiability — Mr. Shultz had no arms reduction plan to offer because it has not yet been worked out in Washington. But he pledged to consult with the allies and to approach the Geneva talks "in a positive, extremely serious and open-minded way." Speaking for the others at the Brussels meeting, Lord Carrington, NATO's Secretary General, said Mr. Shultz "goes to Geneva with our encouragement and support" although "nobody expects miracles."

There were unspecified reservations by Denmark and Greece, although they are not scheduled to receive missiles. Belgium and the Netherlands are, but have been reluctant to tie themselves down to a date, so strong is internal opposition. Mr. Shultz assured reporters that both countries would be "very much part of the process."

At best, a successful negotiation with Mr. Gromyko will mean an agreement to organize "umbrella" negotiations covering the three major arms categories — medium-range missiles, intercontinental strategic arms and space weapons. Last week, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, who is believed to be second to Konstantin U. Chernenko in the Kremlin hierarchy, was reported to have expressed an interest also in reciprocal cuts in military spending. Mr. Gorbachev and other Soviet leaders, were said to have to taken up the idea of spending cuts in talks with American trade officials as a way of making money available to buy other kinds of equipment. Mr. Gorbachev began a visit to Britain yesterday with a pledge that Moscow will never "be the one to start any new round in the arms race."

From Madrid came more encouraging news for Mr. Shultz last week. The Spanish Socialist Party, which held its first convention since coming to power two years ago, was urged by Prime Minister Felipe González to drop its opposition to Spain's membership in NATO. A referendum is to be held next year and Mr. González made it clear that even at the risk of splitting the party, he would campaign against withdrawal because it would damage Spain's security and credibility.



Associated Press
Prime Minister Felipe González at Socialist Party convention in Madrid.

Anti-Apartheid Protests Grow

South Africa last week insisted anew that it would not be swayed by international criticism. But as the anti-apartheid chorus grew louder in Washington, New York and Stockholm, President P.W. Botha seemed more than a little on the defensive. "No quiet diplomacy or hard shouting will keep us from seeking the road of justice," Mr. Botha said, rebutting President Reagan's assertion that the American policy of quiet pressure had pushed South Africa to release 11 nonwhite dissidents.

Eight of the detainees were quickly rearrested on charges of treason — the Government's interpretation of their campaign against the new Constitution that provides a limited role for some nonwhites but leaves 22 million blacks unrepresented. Among those newly arrested were two of the three men who had claimed asylum for 91 days in the British Consulate in Durban. Their companion went free.

Mr. Reagan, perhaps with an eye to a protest to South Africa signed by 35 conservative Republican Congressmen, also criticized apartheid last week. "We feel a moral responsibility to speak out on this matter," the President said in what officials said was a deliberate departure from "quiet diplomacy."

Bishop Desmond Tutu, who had attacked the Reagan policy as "immoral, evil and totally un-Christian," picked up his Nobel Peace Prize in Oslo. "Praise be that there are demonstrations across the United States against apartheid and that country's collaborations with the South African Government," he said. Dozens of members of Congress and civic and religious leaders have been arrested in protests at South African offices this month.

In New York last week, representatives of more than 100 American companies agreed to lobby in South Africa for social change. They endorsed amendments to the Sullivan Principles, a code of conduct that already binds them to principles of equal pay and treatment for black and white South African employees.

Israel Hardens Lebanon Stand

Israel has had rough going in its withdrawal talks with Lebanon as well as in its relations with Moslems in the southern areas it occupies. On both counts, the Israelis got tough last week.

Israeli troops responded to frequent attacks in the past few weeks by sending tank forces into seven Shiite Moslem villages and arresting 30 suspected guerrillas. Lebanese sources said three people had been killed and 21 wounded in the raids and Prime Minister Rashid Karami accused Israel of "inhuman and fascist practices." Israeli officials acknowledged two dead and seven wounded.

The Israelis appeared also to have lost patience with Lebanese negotiators. Nine sessions have been held with no change in Lebanese opposition to Israeli demands that United Nations forces and the Israeli-backed South Lebanon Army be given most of the responsibility for security along the border. With factional fighting continuing in the Shuf Mountains around Beirut and farther south, the Israelis have little faith in the ability of the Lebanese Army to maintain security. In Jerusalem there were warnings that if there was no change in the Lebanese position by the end of the year, Israel would consider a unilateral "redeployment" that would keep its forces in Lebanon indefinitely.

This position was made known after talks with Richard Murphy, the American Middle East envoy, indicated he had been unable to soften the positions of the Lebanese or of their Syrian backers. The Syrians continued to demand that Israel withdraw unconditionally and not be allowed any "political gains" from its 1982 invasion. "The Syrians think we are so desperate to get out of Lebanon that we will accept anything," an Israeli official said. "They are wrong."

Britain Fails In Extradition Bid

Joseph P.T. Doherty, a member of the extremist provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army, escaped from a Belfast prison in 1981, two days before his conviction for the murder of a British captain during the ambush of a British Army patrol in Northern Ireland the previous year. He found clandestine refuge in New York until his arrest last year in a Manhattan bar.

Last week, a Federal judge in New York said his crime was a political act and rejected a request by the Justice Department on behalf of Britain that he be extradited. If he was sent back he would face life imprisonment. The extradition treaty between the United States and Britain, like most such treaties, excludes political acts from those considered extraditable. Judge John E. Sprizzo indicated that even though the provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army did not engage in traditional warfare in its fight against British rule in Northern Ireland, it had a discipline and organization that made acts committed by its members political offenses. There were angry reactions in London. "A seal of approval to murder, maiming and terrorism," said Jill Knight, a Conservative Member of Parliament.

Mr. Doherty was not completely out of trouble. In addition to considering an appeal, Federal authorities continued to hold him while deportation proceedings were carried out for unlawful entry into the United States. He can choose his country of deportation but if none wants him, he would be returned to either Britain or Ireland.

Milt Freudenheim and Henry Giniger

India Pauses to Consider the Price of Foreign Industry Boom

A Mood of Resentment Spreads Out Of Bhopal

By ROBERT REINHOLD

NEW DELHI — Beyond the grievous human toll at Bhopal is an economic and political question: Will India slow its headlong rush to acquire Western technology and pull in a welcome mat only recently put out for American and other foreign investors?

The gas leak that killed more than 2,000 people has led to strident complaints, in the press and from politicians running for election this month, about "multinationals" that use India as a "dumping ground" for obsolete technology and hazardous products. Reports of dangerous conditions in the plant, and questions about the role played by Union Carbide, the American company that owned a majority of the Bhopal factory, have not discouraged this view.

In the first policy statement after his mother's assassination, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi stressed the need for more technology. Lately, he has been quiet on the issue. "I don't think any answer is possible until opinion is stabilized after the election," said L.K. Jha, economic adviser to the Prime Minister. He added, though, that the issue should not be foreign investment but safety rules. "Certainly that is an area where we have to do much thinking."

So far, there has been no interruption in talks between several American companies seeking joint ventures with Indian partners, according to Michael Hand, commercial attaché at the American Embassy. The projects involve electronics, power generation and the manufacture of heavy machinery for mining, among other things. Nonetheless, American business leaders are concerned about a backlash from Bhopal.

The accident came as Indian-American commercial relations seemed to be recovering from a period of uncertainty marked by the pull-out in the late 1970's of I.B.M. and Coca-Cola. Less than two months ago, the American Embassy "investment climate statement" on India said New Delhi was interpreting the laws liberally. "As one senior official put it," the statement said, "the initial assumption is that private entrepreneurs, both Indian and foreign, know what they are doing." A month ago, the Government cut import duties on computers and said it would allow foreign investment in their manufacture here. And only days before the leak, participants at the ninth annual meeting of the United States-India Joint Business Council heard Indian leaders make a strong pitch for technology investments and promise to clear the red tape for which India is legendary.



United Press International
Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi arriving in Bhopal to inspect effects of poisonous gas leak earlier this month.

The United States has in fact become India's leading economic partner. In 1983, for the fourth consecutive year, American companies led all others in the number of joint ventures approved (134). Such giants as Corning Glass, Johnson & Johnson and Chevron Chemicals have major interests. The Indo-American Chamber of Commerce estimated American private investment at $500 million in 1982.

The liberalization in investment policy that has permitted this is rooted in a growing realization that the "transfer" of Western technology is essential if India's millions are to be raised out of poverty. For foreign companies, too, the attraction is huge: a potential market of 750 million people in a land where shortages are perpetual. The wait is five to seven years for some two-wheel scooters and six months for certain brands of color televisions. Moreover, the country has a well-trained scientists and engineers, operates under British-inspired law and speaks English.

Not all agree that foreign investors are a net plus for India. Professor S.K. Goyal, who heads the corporate studies group at the Indian Institute of Public Administration, said that the technology they bring often isn't shared widely or understood fully by the local staff. He also suggested that companies such as Union Carbide experiment with pesticides, drugs and other products in ways that wouldn't be permitted at home, using India as a "guinea pig."

The main hurdle to investments is the 1973 Foreign Exchange Regulations Act, which limits foreign investors to a 40 percent stake in companies in India. However, the act makes exceptions for high-technology ventures or those with high levels of exports. Thus the New Jersey-based Ingersoll-Rand, makers of compressors and other machinery, holds 74 percent of its Indian subsidiary and Parke, Davis of Detroit, the drug maker, owns 83 percent of its subsidiary. In the case of Union Carbide, which owns 51 percent of Union Carbide India Ltd., this has turned out to be something of liability.

Now political pressures are mounting to control what the magazine The Week called the "raiders from abroad." Last week there was a sit-in at Union Carbide's sales office here and a demonstration by refugees from Bhopal in front of the American Embassy. Whether this is more than the venting of frustrations over the catastrophe is unclear, for Indians are wont to see a foreign hand in many of their troubles. But business leaders like S. P. Acharya, chairman of Shaw Wallace and Co. Ltd. of Calcutta, the Malaysian-controlled makers of chemicals and spirits, believe that ultimately the Government will realize that it needs modern industry. Nor, he feels, would the fact the plant was American-owned in itself spur anti-American feeling or slow investment. "We want to absorb more and more technology," said Mr. Acharya, who is also president of the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India, which represents most of the multinational companies working in India. "I don't see the connection between Bhopal and liberalization."

That may be overly optimistic. In any event, many in India agree that foreign technology will at least face drastic new safety controls in the future. As one person put it, "You have no business having a cobra and not watching it."

A Sort of Peace in New Caledonia, but No Solution

Seeking to Avert a Small Colonial War



Melanesian separatists at a roadblock in New Caledonia last month.

Sygma/Langevin

By STEVE LOHR

NOUMEA, New Caledonia — Edgard Pisani, the special envoy sent in haste by an alarmed French Government to this troubled Pacific territory to restore order and seek a political solution, was able to declare last week that the first part of his mandate had been fulfilled. The killings have stopped and the roadblocks manned by Melanesian separatists since mid-November have been lifted in most areas. Mr. Pisani seemed a long way from a political solution, however.

The unrest of the past few weeks appears to have permanently changed the political climate and attitudes on New Caledonia, igniting a militant nationalism among the native Melanesians, or Kanaks, and creating a deep split between them and French loyalists.

Jean-Marie Tjibaou, the separatist leader, refers to the situation as an "armed peace." Last week, Mr. Tjibaou said that despite the murder two weeks ago of 10 Melanesians, including two of his brothers, he was willing to negotiate with the French. His decision was viewed as personally restrained and tactically shrewd, projecting an image of the independence front as a reasonable political group — not the terrorist band that the French loyalists claim it to be.

But negotiating a solution to the impasse between the separatists and the loyalists will be a formidable challenge. The conflict is both political and racial. The Melanesian separatists argue that their land was stolen from them by the French colonists, who took possession of New Caledonia in 1853. Since the Melanesians are the rightful people of origin, the separatists add, they should control the government. To that extent, the New Caledonian problem is simply a belated example of a global phenomenon: the militant nationalism of a native population under colonial rule.

In New Caledonia, though, the matter is complicated by the fact that the Melanesians are in the minority, 62,000 people of a total population of 145,000. To give more weight to their numbers, the independence-seeking Melanesians want voting restricted to permanent residents having at least one parent born in New Caledonia. But it was decided that the Nov. 18 elections for the Territorial Assembly would be held under the existing law — six-month residence qualification for all French citizens. The separatists united under an umbrella organization, the Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front, to boycott and disrupt the voting. The roadblocks, the burning of houses and the attacks on police stations brought a violent backlash from the loyalists.

The separatists are pressing for independence now, with an eye on the political pendulum in Paris. Their expectations soared with the election of the Socialist Government of President François Mitterrand in 1981. But with President Mitterrand's approval rating at home at an all-time low, the separatists are scrambling to win independence before the 1986 National Assembly elections.

Moderates Turn to Left

A striking example of the polarization of politics in New Caledonia has been the recent leftward shift of the independence front. For instance, Mr. Tjibaou, 48 years old, was previously a leader of L'Union Calédonienne, a moderate party committed to multiracialism under the slogan, "Two colors, one people."

Mr. Tjibaou's shift has made former radicals look like moderates. Nidoish Naisseline, a Sorbonne-educated Kanak, returned home to found a movement known as Foulards Rouges, or "Red Scarves." His analysis of the New Caledonia situation is tinged with Marxism and he wants a socialist independence. But Mr. Naisseline split with more militant separatists early this year over their acceptance of Libya's offer to provide "military training" for 17 men. "When the tension rises," Mr. Naisseline says, "we moderates won't have a place."

Mr. Pisani is charged with coming up with a Solomon-like solution by February. To date, the French position has been that New Caledonians of all origins should vote in a referendum on the territory's political future. But there may be some modification of the present system, such as a longer residency requirement for voting than just six months, or dividing the electorate to give the Melanesians control over one legislative house. In the end, some discernible movement toward independence soon is regarded as essential. "If there is no progress and Kanak expectations are frustrated, then further violence is inevitable, with all the reaction that courts from the right," a foreign diplomat predicted. "The apparent calm is only on the surface."

Dismissed Jesuit Defends His Role in Nicaraguan Government

The Church Cuts Off a Sandinista Priest

By GORDON MOTT

MANAGUA, Nicaragua — The four-year conflict between the Sandinista Government and the Roman Catholic Church reached a new level of bitterness last week after the Jesuit order in Rome announced it had dismissed the Rev. Fernando Cardenal. He is one of four priests in high Government positions who have disobeyed an edict of Pope John Paul II that bars priests and nuns from holding public office. Coming after Vatican interrogation in September of Leonardo Boff, a Brazilian Franciscan friar and proponent of "liberation theology," the Jesuit measure was a new rebuke to Latin American Catholics who have embraced concepts of economic struggle. In a related action last week, John Paul condemned class struggle as a social evil and declared that responsibility for sin "lies with individuals."

Father Cardenal, who was appointed Nicaragua's Minister of Education in July in defiance of the Vatican policy, was ready with a 19-page statement. He contended that the Pope was "badly informed on Nicaragua" and that the Vatican was joining President Reagan in trying "to delegitimize the revolutionary process." The Nicaraguan Catholic bishops, he said, had ignored his requests for authorization to serve in the Government. He defended his course as an "objection of conscience."

A Western diplomat assigned to the Vatican predicted that disciplinary action would also be taken against three other Sandinista priests, Culture Minister Ernesto Cardenal, a Trappist who is Fernando's brother; Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockman, a Maryknoll priest, and Edgar Parrales, a diocesan priest who is the Nicaraguan representative at the Organization of American States.

All four have longstanding Sandinista credentials. Fernando Cardenal, who is 50 years old, and Ernesto Cardenal, who is 60, were born in Granada, a small town on Lake Nicaragua. Fernando became close to the revolutionaries in 1973. He testified before members of Congress in 1976 against the dictatorship of Gen. Anastasio Somoza Debayle. Ernesto Cardenal appeared as a Sandinista spokesman in 1976 at a human rights conference in Rome. He has said that he wants to return eventually to the retreat he founded in the early 1970's.

Hopes for 'Sophistication'

Miguel d'Escoto was born in Hollywood, Calif. in 1933 and was ordained as a priest in 1962. He joined the Sandinistas in 1975 and has been Foreign Minister since they took power in 1979. Father d'Escoto's order, the Maryknolls, recently reaffirmed its support of political activism. Father Parrales, who is 42, was Minister of Social Security before he became envoy to the O.A.S. in 1981. The same year, the four priests were elected to the Sandinista Assembly, a body reserved for loyalists. Father Parrales, who is attached to the diocese of Esteli in central Nicaragua, is regarded as the least prominent of the four. Church officials said the bishops would be reluctant to risk a direct confrontation with the Government by dismissing him.

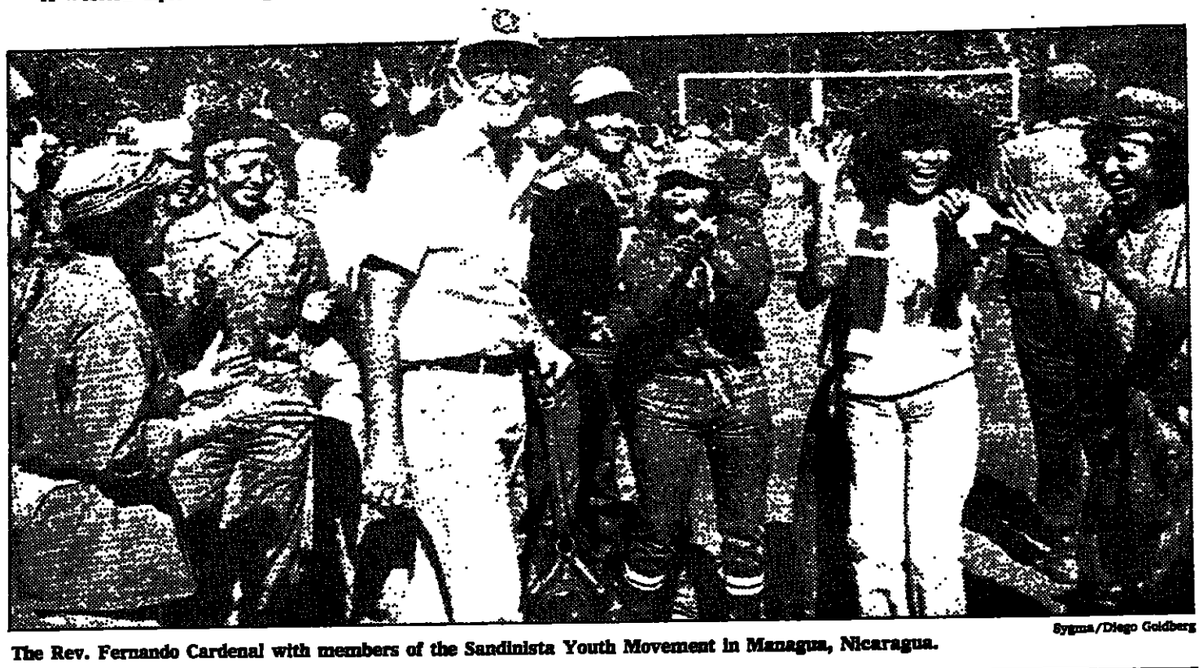
"We hope there is enough political sophistication in the new Government of Daniel Ortega to avoid this conflict," a church official said last week. Mr. Ortega was elected President last month. The church official added the hope that the priests would be eliminated from the new Sandinista Cabinet to be appointed in January. The Nicaraguan bishops declined public comment on the dismissal. "We don't want to increase tensions," a spokesman said. Rejected by the Jesuits, Father Cardenal has become a "vagabond priest," he added, and must receive the approval of a Nicaraguan bishop — all of whom are opposed to the Sandinistas — before he can resume his priestly duties.

The four priests have been forbidden by the bishops to celebrate mass publicly or assume other priestly functions. They say they have been willing to challenge Rome's orders because they consider the Nicaraguan revolution spiritual as well as secular. For the Government, they have become an important symbol of a revolution that claims to be both Marxist and Christian, sending a message to the impoverished, largely Catholic population that it is possible to be both a Christian and a Sandinista. Coming to the defense of the priests, the Government has attacked the bishops as reactionaries. It denounced their pastoral letter, issued in April, which called for dialogue with the United States-supported counter-revolutionaries. The Government has vehemently rejected this proposal.

After supporting the Sandinistas as their revolution was overcoming the Somoza dictatorship in 1979, the bishops have gradually turned away. They have accused the Government of trying to divide Catholics by promoting doctrinal revolt with the so-called popular church, which embraces the revolution. The bishops' anger rose when the Government accused a priest of arms trafficking and expelled 10 foreign-born priests who came to his defense.

As faithful Catholics, the bishops are loyal to the Polish Pope, who has his own agenda as the church deals with the Communist Governments of Eastern Europe. Relations between the Sandinistas and John Paul worsened after he was heckled while conducting a mass during his visit to Nicaragua last year.

The Nicaraguan hierarchy has emphasized the issue of priestly disobedience, hoping to be viewed as the one church recognized by Rome while portraying the priests in Government and the "popular church" as the visibly disobedient. In reply, the Sandinista priests argue that they are obedient to God and to their consciences.



Sygma/Diego Goldberg

The Rev. Fernando Cardenal with members of the Sandinista Youth Movement in Managua, Nicaragua.



IRNA via Associated Press

An injured passenger being taken from the hijacked Kuwaiti airliner at Teheran airport.

The 'Shultz Doctrine' Is Rendered Moot in Iran

By TERENCE SMITH

WASHINGTON — For months, Secretary of State George P. Shultz has been arguing that the time has come for the United States to use military force to either preempt or retaliate against international terrorism. The alternative, he has said, is for the United States to become the "Hamlet of nations," endlessly wringing its hands over whether and how to respond.

Last week, Mr. Shultz could cite fresh provocation. Four Arabic-speaking terrorists hijacked a Kuwaiti airliner with 161 people on board, isolated the Americans and killed two of them solely because they were Americans. The incident seemed to underscore the dangers facing the 77,032 American civilians who serve their country overseas.

A rescue attempt seemed out of the question. The United States has commando teams specially trained in storming hijacked airliners and freeing hostages. But cooperation was conspicuously missing in Teheran, where the United States is still vilified as the "great Satan." Even more, some United States officials said there was evidence that Iran was supporting the hijackers. Any assault force would have to be massive to protect both the hostages and itself against counterattack.

In the end, the hijacking concluded without any direct American action, other than strong rhetoric and diplomatic pressure applied through third countries. Two Americans were dead, two others came home battered and burned and there seemed to be little that the United States would or could do about it.

The Teheran hijacking illustrated the difficult choices that arise in attempting to implement the so-called Shultz Doctrine in a specific instance. "There was simply no practical way for the United States to use force in this case," observed Robert Kupperman, a counter-terrorism specialist at the Georgetown Center for Strategic and International Studies. "Any rescue team we sent in would have been killed along with the hostages."

"This case demonstrated that the Shultz Doctrine — the use of force — is at best a selective tool that does not apply in every instance," Mr. Kupperman said.

Another specialist, William Colby, the former Director of Central Intelligence, agrees, but he does not believe that the difficulties posed in the Kuwaiti hijacking necessarily invalidate the Shultz Doctrine. "Don't rule it out," he said. "The moment will come when we want to use force. And when we do, the public will support it."

No Easy Targets

Another aspect of Mr. Shultz's thinking, military retaliation, also seems difficult to apply in such an instance. What would be the target? The hijackers have disappeared into Iranian custody. Iran itself is too big a target, even assuming that concrete evidence of Iranian collusion could be obtained.

"If you could find a nice little Al Dawa training camp someplace, you could hit that," observed Mr. Colby. Al Dawa is the militant Shiite terrorist organization with which the hijackers are believed to be associated. Their principal demand throughout the hijacking was that Kuwait release 17 members of Al Dawa who were convicted of the bombings of the American Embassy and French consulate in Kuwait a year ago.

But both Mr. Kupperman and Mr. Colby said that such an action would be difficult to justify to the American public. Mr. Kupperman suggested instead that the United States should retaliate against Iran with economic weapons. "We could go into court in New York and tie up Iranian funds in American banks," he said. "That would provide some counter-terror theater, which is what we need in this case."

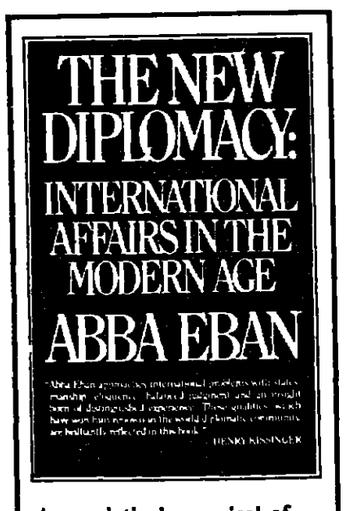
The best solution appears to be the other part of the Shultz Doctrine — pre-emption. The United States has redoubled its intelligence gathering efforts in recent months and has been able to blunt a number of terrorist threats against American diplomats in Beirut, Bogotá and El Salvador, among others. Italy scored a notable success two weeks ago when it rounded up a seven-man Lebanese terrorist group that it said was planning an attack on the American Embassy in Rome.

But American officials say it would require superhuman intelligence to pre-empt a hijacking. "We are doing what we can," a senior State Department official said, "but there is no way to track every terrorist cell around the world."

In the end, the Shultz Doctrine may be more an effort to condition public opinion about terrorism than a specific prescription for coping with it. The Secretary of State is also trying to win a policy debate within the Administration, which remains divided over the wisdom and efficacy of using force against terrorism. Each new incident adds force to his argument and most specialists in the field agree that the United States is closer today to using force than it has been before.

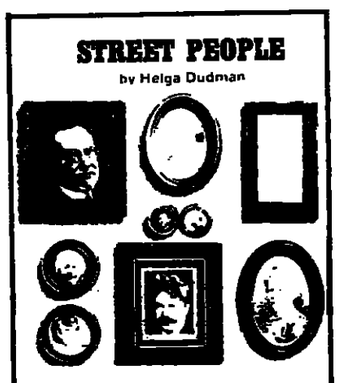
"We have to strike a delicate balance," Mr. Kupperman said, "between being perceived as a paper tiger if we do nothing, and being seen as terrorists ourselves if we strike back in the wrong way. The correct answer lies somewhere in between."

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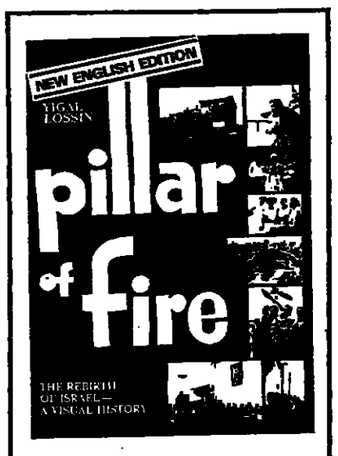
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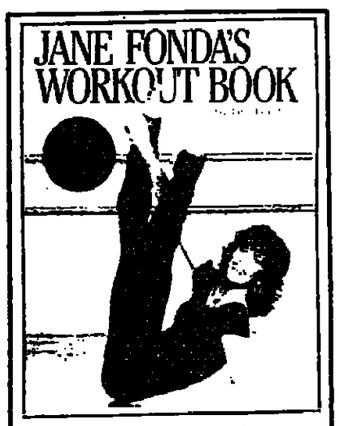
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Chemical Industry on the Defensive

After Bhopal, the industry looks hard at safety. The big hurdle: human error.

By AGIS SALPUKAS

FOR about a week after a cloud of toxic gas killed thousands of people in India, the public spotlight focused on three places: Bhopal, the site of the tragedy; Institute, W. Va., where a similar plant was operating, and Danbury, Conn., headquarters of the Union Carbide Corporation, owner of both plants.

That spotlight remains strong, and its glare intense. But now its scope includes the entire chemical industry. From Monsanto in St. Louis to Dow Chemical in Michigan, from Du Pont and Hercules in Delaware to American Cyanamid in New Jersey, corporate executives are fielding the same question from reporters, regulators, environmentalists, community activists, and many of their own employees: Could what happened at Bhopal happen at one of their plants, here or abroad?

Reassuring comments for public consumption abound. But in actuality, a "there but for fortune go I" mentality is pervading the industry, as executives recognize that Union Carbide's safety practices are neither better nor worse than their own.

"We can't judge yet what happened in India and we can't say that nothing will ever happen here," said Paul F. Oreffice, president and chief executive of the Dow Chemical Company. Adds H. Michael Utidjian, medical director for American Cyanamid and a former Union Carbide employee: "I don't take any great comfort that I now work for American Cyanamid and not Union Carbide."

Some chemical companies — E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Company is a notable example — are waiting for a full report from Union Carbide on exactly what happened at Bhopal before they take any internal action. But others already are evaluating their in-plant safety procedures, their community evacuation plans, their emergency response systems — indeed, their entire process for making and using chemicals. "It would be remiss if we didn't check one more time to make sure there wasn't something that we missed," said R.A. Smith, director of corporate safety and services at Dow Chemical.

In some ways, trying to guarantee safety, particularly at overseas plants, is a bit like shooting in the dark. There is woefully little data about the health dangers that specific chemicals present. Strict regulations in many countries where the American chemical industry operates can keep out modern equipment and automated systems. And no one knows how to eliminate simple human error. "You can design the best system," said Geraldine Cox, vice president and technical director of the Chemical Manufacturers Association, "but when you deal with people you can create a problem."

Bhopal could lead to an onslaught of new, costly safety regulations, similar to those that have been levied on the nuclear industry. "The incident will be viewed over time as the chemical industry's Three Mile Island," said James Gustave Speth, president of the World Resources Institute. That prospect worries chemical industry executives, and many large companies are setting up new mechanisms for formal self-scrutiny. For example:

- The Allied Corporation is reviewing all the chemicals it uses to get a better idea of the number of toxic substances involved, and of the adequacy of safety devices and controls. "We also are taking another look at our operator training, emergency drills and community response systems," said Edward L. Hennessy Jr., chairman and chief executive.
- The American Cyanamid Company suspended the use of methyl isocyanate, the gas that was released in Bhopal, at its pesticide plant in Brazil until it knows what caused the disaster in India. The company also is reviewing its handling of hazardous substances.
- The Monsanto Company formed a senior management panel to review safety policies and procedures at its plants worldwide. "Even though we are confident that our plants are as safe as is humanly possible to make them, an incident such as that in Bhopal prompts us to take additional steps," Richard J. Mahoney, president and chief executive, said in a statement.
- Hercules is doing worst-case analyses of all of its plants to make sure each is properly staffed to handle any situation — fires and explosions as well as spills or leaks.

Ironically, statistics show the chemical industry to be among the safest in the country. Last year it had 5.2 occupational injuries per 100 workers, compared with an all-manufacturing-industry average of 7.5. Moreover, the industry has often tried to substitute safer materials for ones that have been deemed toxic — toluene for benzene, for example, or zeolites and polypropylene fibers for asbestos.

But all too often, the substitutes pose hazards of their own. Indeed, Sevin, Carbide's brand name for the pesticide it was making in India, was a substitute for DDT, which was banned in 1972. Moreover, the record of diligent attention to safety "goes for naught when you have an accident like Bhopal," said George J. Sella Jr., American Cyanamid's chairman, president and chief executive.



Kyle Skrina

Data about the health hazards of the 66,000 chemicals listed by the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health as toxic are sorely lacking. The Toxic Substances Control Act of 1976 required that all new chemicals pass rigid toxicity tests before they are allowed on the market. But it made no provision for retroactive testing of the millions of chemicals already on the market in 1976, or for testing new versions of existing chemicals.

The result, according to Dr. Irving Selikoff, director of the Environmental Sciences Laboratory at the Mount Sinai School of Medicine, is that only a "handful" of chemicals have been tested under the act. Meanwhile, he said, the American Chemical Society registered new chemicals last year at the astonishing rate of 70 an hour. "There's so much catchup to do," Dr. Selikoff said. "E.P.A. can't say 'let's stop the world for a while.' "

The problem of control is indeed staggering. There are about 6,000 plants that make hazardous chemicals in the United States alone. Although there are many regulations governing disposal of waste from these plants, there are none that deal with proper ways to store toxic materials, or with monitoring leakage.

Nor are there rules governing maintenance of chemical plants. And, noted Dr. Selikoff, the changing state of the art in the industry militates against keeping all of the plants in prime condition. "You know that in a few years you will replace that plant, so you let it run into the ground," he said. "The people in the chemical industry are knowledgeable and capable, but they must operate within profit constraints."

Profitability is a particular sticking point among chemical companies right now. Many of them still have tremendous assets tied up in the manufacture of bulk chemicals that return very little profit, and they are scrambling to find specialty niches in markets such as agricultural chemicals. Moreover, the industry was among the last to pull out of the recession. One analyst predicts that this year chemical companies will show a 40 percent increase in earnings — not because of stellar performance, but because 1983 was still a bad year.

The industry has also been mired in a swamp of litigation over its handling of toxic wastes. The suit by Vietnam veterans against makers of dioxin-contaminated Agent Orange was settled only last May. And few people have forgotten the damage done by toxic wastes at such sites as Love Canal, near Niagara Falls, and Times Beach, Mo.

These cases centered mostly on injury to Americans. But the Bhopal disaster has raised the question of whether human lives in third- world countries are being treated with the same degree of concern as those in the United States. The fact that automated emergency warning systems existed at the Carbide plant in West Virginia but were lacking at its Bhopal counterpart have exacerbated the issue.

Industry spokesmen hotly dispute any suggestion of a double standard. Still, critics are pressing for new legislation on the export of products and technology.

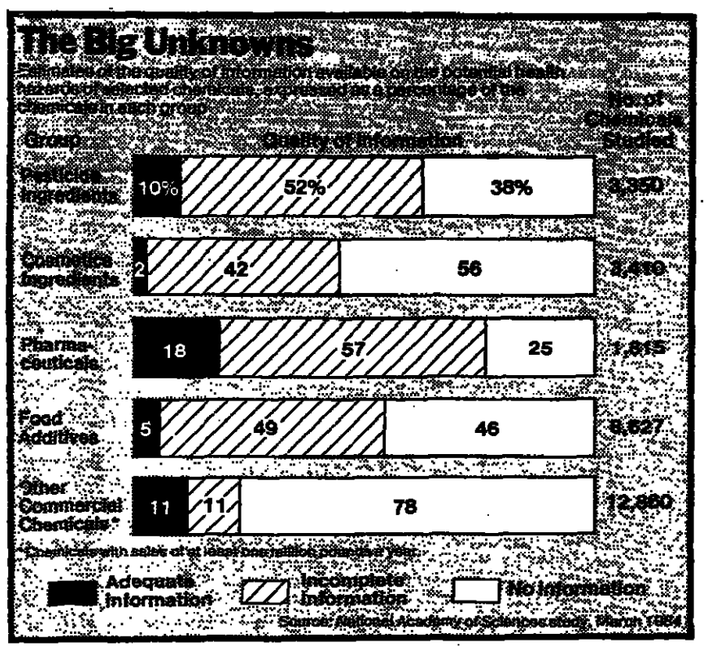
It may well come. In 1981 the Reagan Administration revoked an executive order, passed under President Jimmy Carter, that imposed strict controls on sales abroad of banned or restricted substances. Last Wednesday Robert Peck, a Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, told a hearing by the House subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs that the Administration was "reviewing" that revocation. And there is talk in Washington about not confining restrictions to export of products of questionable safety, but to export of technologies and processes as well.

The question of safety at overseas facilities is a particularly thorny one. Many third-world countries, including India, Brazil, Chile and South Korea, do not allow foreign companies to maintain full ownership of their plants. Many impose severe restrictions on importing equipment. And they insist that the plant hire only local people, even if they are not as well trained as their American counterparts. And, perhaps most troublesome, local management often does not have what Dr. Utidjian of American Cyanamid calls the "North American philosophy of the importance of human life."

"If you identify what you consider to be a potential hazard in one of these locations, what do you do if local management refuses to act on your recommendation?" asks John P. Frawley, general manager for health and the environment at Hercules. "You're caught between a rock and a hard place."

Even without a double safety standard at play, the industry must prove that its standards are stringent enough. Political pressure is coming to bear on Union Carbide, and other companies are unlikely to escape similar scrutiny.

According to Phil Schiliro, a legislative assistant to the House subcommittee on Health and Environment of the Energy and Commerce Committee, two Congressional investigators have already spent more than a week scrutinizing safety and evacuation procedures at Carbide's West Virginia plant, which has closed only the section that makes methyl isocyanate. Mr. Schiliro said that the existing warning system is inadequate to handle an accident.



The Collision of Bulls and Bears

Whither the Dow? The technical analysts — like their fundamentalist brethren — cannot agree on the direction.

By ANISE C. WALLACE

IN a report issued early this month, Joseph C. Generalis, vice president of technical analysis at the First Boston Corporation, told clients that he was expecting a "bounce" in the stock market. In fact, he even predicted that this would begin last Monday, Dec. 10.

As it turned out, the Dow Jones industrial average climbed nine points that day and six on Tuesday. But Mr. Generalis, like some other technical analysts these days, is mostly negative about the longer-term prospects for the stock market. He thinks that the market's climb to slightly more than 1,200 should last only four to seven days and will be over by Christmas. By April or May of next year, he said, the Dow should trade in the 1,020 to 980 range.

Like other technicians, Mr. Generalis follows the dynamics of the stock market, charting price patterns, advance/decline ratios of stocks and investor sentiment, among other statistics. Some more traditional investors consider analysis by technicians to be comparable to astrological charts, but the numbers of technical analysts on Wall Street are significant enough to merit attention.

Just as with their more traditional counterparts who analyze the fundamental aspects of stocks such as profits and sales trends, there is wide confusion about the direction of the market among those who study technical data. The numbers, like fundamental information on a stock, can be interpreted to mean different things by different people.

But many of Wall Street's technicians, including Mr. Generalis and Alan R. Shaw, senior vice president of Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Company are still pessimistic about the market's prospects over the coming six months. For example, Mr. Generalis said that according to his indicators, "leg two" of the 1982 bull market is "not on the horizon."

He sees the market going up in early 1985 but not hitting a "marginal new high," which would be above 1,287 on the Dow, the high reached in 1983. After that mild rally, the market should drop in reaction to a continued weakening of the economy, he predicts. "You do not need an economic collapse for the Dow to trade at 1,020," he said. "You merely need a perception starting to evolve that you are in a recession or that this is the last chance to lock in double-digit interest rates in bonds."

At Delta Financial Management in Hingham, Mass., president Frank J. Weldon Jr. describes himself as neutral. "What we're looking for are extremes," he said. In analyzing institutional investors' cash levels and pricing activity of the 15 most active stocks on a daily basis, he said that he and his partner "haven't seen the fear" on the part of investors that typically signals a time to buy.

Delta's analysis indicates that the stock market will continue to be "locked in this trading range for a while longer." And while Mr. Weldon concedes there may be a year-end rally, he does not think it would be sustainable.

He admits that he does not care about such things as a company's earnings record, its dividend or economic prospects for its industry, when the firm invests its $30 million in client assets. Rather, he looks at price patterns of the stocks and their patterns relative to the 700 other stocks they monitor.

As a result of this analysis, Mr. Weldon sees attractive pricing patterns in some drug, cosmetics and photography stocks. In addition, he still likes the interest-sensitive groups such as utilities, some banks and insurance companies. Groups he avoids include energy and technology.

In the bullish technical camp is Richard Eakle, vice president at Morgan Stanley & Company. Describing himself as very bullish, Mr. Eakle claims the current market is in an "intermediate pullback," but he thinks that this phase will be followed in the next three or four months by an "explosive move on the up side." He is looking for the Dow to reach the 1,380 to 1,400 range in the next four months. "For all intents and purposes, the market has seen its lows," he said.

Mr. Eakle is encouraged that there was "no follow-through" selling when the Dow traded around 1,160 on Monday. "Some people started to sober up," he said. While he admits that he thought I.B.M. would drop only to 118 a share (it closed at 116½), he was relieved that the low "didn't really produce any volume or selling intensity." He believes that I.B.M., as well as other blue chips such as General Electric, General Motors, Eastman Kodak and Westinghouse, have all seen their lows.

Stock groups that have been strong and that Mr. Eakle believes will remain so are airlines, autos, banks, mobile homes, savings and loan companies, retailers, brewers and computer companies. "A lot of these groups should come back with a lot of strength when the market reasserts itself," he said. Stocks that he thinks should be avoided include those of the energy companies and commodity-based companies, such as the metals and mining companies. Further, he said he was turning negative on food stocks and grocery chains, which have been strong performers this year.

ALONG with the Union Carbide Corporation, the chemical industry in general is suffering, and not just from the tragedy at Bhopal, India. Some analysts aren't very sanguine about the prospects for the group's stocks. James M. Arenson, vice president at Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette, in fact, is recommending only four chemical stocks: Monsanto, Imperial Chemical, Morton Thiokol and Sealed Air. And in most cases, he favors these four because of their specialty niches, such as agriculture and health care.

Mr. Arenson's lack of enthusiasm stems from price cutting in the industry, which has penalized profit margins, as has the strong dollar. Mr. Arenson thinks that chemical stocks were better investments early in the recovery. "I think it's late in the cycle for the chemicals," he concluded.

But Emily S. Plishner, senior analyst at New York's Cyrus J. Lawrence Inc., has become more bullish on the group in the past month. She expects price cutting to stop early next year with a resulting improvement in profit margins. And like Mr. Arenson, she is recommending Monsanto because of its relatively low price.

Anise C. Wallace writes on finance from New York.

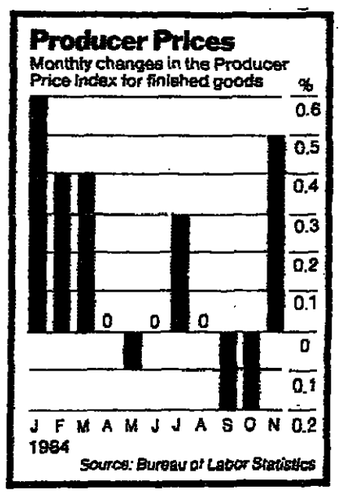
WEEK IN BUSINESS

Producer Prices Up, but Few Worry

The first surge in producer prices in four months was led by rapidly rising food and energy prices. The five-tenths of 1 percent increase in November meant that inflation at the producer level was running at an annual rate of 1.9 percent, three times last year's rate. Although the increase is expected to show up at the consumer level in the months ahead, few economists predicted renewed inflation. Indeed, most saw the surge as a sign that the economy was moving ahead again after several months of limited growth. One surprise was in energy costs, which continued to rise as oil prices fell.

The recovery of the recovery was shown in the latest retail sales figures, which rose a strong 1.8 percent in November after a dismal summer. But the Government report, which attributed the increase to early Christmas shopping, contradicted the laments of retailers, who say that full shelves and half-empty stores are forcing them to discount heavily.

Industrial production showed its first rise in three months, jumping four-tenths of 1 percent in November. But the September and October figures were revised downward, emphasizing the seriousness of the earlier slowdown. Inventories rose eight-tenths of 1 percent in October; the inventory-to-sales ratio inched up, to 1.38.



Not everyone was happy with the signs of improvement. Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan, in a surprisingly sharp rebuke, said the Federal Reserve was almost single-handedly causing the economy to falter. He said the grip of the Fed's chairman, Paul A. Volcker, on the money supply has been "penurious, remarkably tight," driving up credit costs and holding down consumer spending. But Mr. Regan came into some criticism of his own from analysts who said his plan to revamp the tax code would hold economic growth in check, rather than encourage it.

A $7.1 billion plunge in the money supply seemed to corroborate Mr. Regan's criticism of the Fed. But the drop, the biggest in weeks, did little to excite bond traders, who fear that the brighter economic data may discourage any easing by the Fed.

In the stock market, trading continued at a languid pace, although the Dow Jones industrial average managed a 12.70-point gain for the week, ending at 1,175.91.

The White House may abandon the Council of Economic Advisers, the small group of economists who have influenced Administration policies. The council is often at odds with official Administration policy, and some analysts suggested that President Reagan would prefer not to suffer its slings and arrows for another term.

Sir James Goldsmith, thwarted in attempts to gain control of the Continental Group and St. Regis, wants up to 25 percent of Crown Zellerbach. For its part, Crown Zellerbach is resisting, especially since Sir James's final intentions are unclear: Analysts do not know whether he wants to control the company, or is hoping to bid up the stock and make a tidy profit, as he did with Continental and St. Regis.

Pressure is building on OPEC to change its pricing structure or lower its benchmark prices at a meeting this week. Saudi Arabia's oil minister said OPEC will reduce, but not eliminate, the price differential between heavy and light crude, but will hold its $29 benchmark price for the light crude. But Britain and Norway are expected to further cut their prices. OPEC members are stubbornly refusing to adhere to new output quotas, and warm weather has scuttled expected rises in demand.

Nippon Telegraph may soon be "privatized." Unlike the sale of British Telecom, Nippon Telegraph's shares would be sold only to Japanese citizens. But foreign companies could gain lucrative telecommunications contracts from the monopoly's end.

Phillips Petroleum fought back against T. Boone Pickens, who delayed his bid for 15 percent of the company, worth $1.38 billion, because of what he termed legal uncertainties. Among those uncertainties was a Phillips suit charging that the oilman had tipped off friends and associates and that he was trying to amass stakes in large oil companies as a way of "conditioning" them to his future takeover actions.

Atlantic Richfield agreed to pay $22.5 million to settle a price-fixing suit by California and Long Beach.

The New York Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE STOCKS
WEEK ENDED DECEMBER 14, 1984
(Consolidated)

Company	Sales	Last	Net Chng
Un Carb	11,337,300	36¼	– ⅝
AT&T	8,790,800	18⅛	– ¾
Phil Pet	7,723,100	54	+ ½
IBM	6,197,500	118¾	+ 1⅝
Exxon	4,425,700	43⅜	– ⅜
Bell So	3,918,100	32⅞	+ ⅝
ITT Cp	3,915,100	29¾	– 2¼
Brit T	3,793,300	12⅛	+ 1
AMR	3,713,300	35¾	+ 1¾
Nwt Ind	3,627,700	46¼	– 9½
Mid S Ut	3,067,800	13½	...
Chrysir	3,051,200	29⅞	+ 1⅛
Cmw E	2,841,600	27⅛	– ⅜
Phibr S	2,805,200	30⅝	+ ½
Ch NY	2,789,700	33⅝	+ ¾

MARKET DIARY

	Last Week	Prev. Week
Advances	1,080	801
Declines	914	1,206
Total Issues	2,254	2,238
New Highs	75	82
NewLows	136	157

VOLUME (4 P.M. New York Close)

	Last Week	Year To Date
Total Sales	416,028,340	22,148,413,733
Same Per. 1983	425,566,067	20,845,764,037

WEEK'S MARKET AVERAGES

	High	Low	Last	Net Change
New York Stock Exchange				
Indust	108.2	107.1	107.9	+0.26
Transp	87.3	85.4	87.2	+1.69
Utils	50.1	49.8	50.1	+0.10
Finance	94.6	92.5	94.5	+1.95
Composite	94.2	93.1	93.9	+0.40

Standard & Poor's

400 Indust	182.6	180.2	181.5	+0.07
20 Transp	138.3	135.2	137.7	+2.03
40 Utils	74.0	73.2	73.8	+0.30
40 Financial	18.1	17.6	18.1	+0.43
500 Stocks	163.5	161.5	162.6	+0.43

Dow Jones

30 Indust	1187.2	1154.7	1175.9	+12.70
20 Transp	538.6	518.9	534.9	+12.29
15 Utils	145.6	143.4	144.5	– 0.06
65 Comb	475.6	459.3	473.8	+ 5.82

The American Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE STOCKS
WEEK ENDED DEC. 14, 1984
(Consolidated)

Company	Sales	Last	Net Chng
BAT	2,002,700	3-13/16	...
DomePet	1,488,700	1¾	– 1/16
TIE	1,212,200	6⅞	+ ½
Heizer	1,081,800	2¾	– ⅛
WangB	756,100	26¼	...
MtchlE	590,900	14⅞	– ¾
EchoB	534,400	9	– ⅞
MuseAr	512,200	6½	+ 1¼
HouOT	499,100	5⅝	...
GlfCd	474,200	12⅛	– ⅛

MARKET DIARY

	Last Week	Prev. Week
Advances	340	242
Declines	400	518
Total Issues	899	901
New Highs	22	25
New Lows	126	150

VOLUME (4 P.M. New York Close)

	Last Week	Year To Date
Total Sales	31,259,090	1,463,170,875
Same Per. 1983	34,822,090	2,015,058,324

The New York Times

Founded in 1851

ADOLPH S. OCHS, *Publisher 1896-1935*
ARTHUR HAYS SULZBERGER, *Publisher 1935-1961*
ORVIL E. DRYFOOS, *Publisher 1961-1963*

ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER, *Publisher*

A. M. ROSENTHAL, *Executive Editor*
SEYMOUR TOPPING, *Managing Editor*
ARTHUR GELB, *Deputy Managing Editor*
JAMES L. GREENFIELD, *Assistant Managing Editor*
LOUIS SILVERSTEIN, *Assistant Managing Editor*

MAX FRANKEL, *Editorial Page Editor*
JACK ROSENTHAL, *Deputy Editorial Page Editor*

CHARLOTTE CURTIS, *Associate Editor*
TOM WICKER, *Associate Editor*

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RUSSELL T. LEWIS, *Sr. V.P., Circulation*
LANCE R. PRIMIS, *Sr. V.P., Advertising*
J. A. RIGGS JR., *Sr. V.P., Operations*
HOWARD BISHOW, *V.P., Employee Relations*
JOHN M. O'BRIEN, *V.P., Controller*
ELISE J. ROSS, *V.P., Systems*

The Chinese Correction

The newspaper of China's Communist Party has now apologized for one of the printing errors of the century. A major editorial was wrong, The People's Daily said, to state that "One cannot expect the works of Marx and Lenin . . . to solve today's problems." *It should have said "to solve all of to*-day's problems."

Well, O.K. So Marx and Lenin are only partly washed up in Peking. But the history of China turns not on a correction of language but on the correction of course implicit in *either* statement. The Chinese have found the "science" of Marxism-Leninism too stale to guide a modern state. What the Russians cling to as history's ultimate revolution is, in Chinese eyes, itself ripe for revolutionary challenge.

That does not yet constitute a new ideology. The Chinese have yet to decide which of the works of Marx and Lenin are to be replaced, and by what. China's leaders seem content to suspend belief while they try, to modernize their economy, almost anything that works. In the familiar words of Deng Xiaoping, they're "perfecting communism through capitalism," or, Who cares what color the cat so long as it catches mice?

•

The Chinese are ditching the old theories because nothing in Marx, Lenin, Stalin or Mao could teach them how to make 800 million peasants grow enough to feed themselves. That left an intolerable burden also for 100 million to 200 million city residents. For Mao's successors, it looked like a choice between permanent backwardness and abandoning commune-ism. They prefer a nameless new ism.

Five years ago, they decreed a profit system for the countryside. They virtually abolished collective farming and liberated every peasant family to grow and sell at will, with only a modest quota of its crops *going to the state. The resulting harvests* have been the best in memory. Real farm income has increased at least 50 percent.

Opponents of the policy find it hard to argue with success. Backed by the hugely enriched rural constituency, Mr. Deng has now ordered the gradual deregulation of many industries and urban services to let the profit motive reallocate labor and resources to the most efficient enterprises.

The risks are enormous. Inflation and unemployment are the immediate dangers. The loss of significant state control over major industries is another possibility. And if this economic revolution is allowed to run its course, it is bound to produce a comparable upheaval of the political system.

It's been the fear of such upheaval and, indeed, the disintegration of the Communist hierarchy, that has prevented the Soviet leaders from attempting anything similar. They, too, understand the economic value of the profit system. But they fear that abandoning Marxism-Leninism would destroy the only rationale for Communist party rule.

Why are the Chinese so much bolder? Perhaps in Deng Xiaoping they have produced yet another visionary leader. Or perhaps they think they're throwing off just one more alien yoke. They seem to know what they want to do even though they're having trouble explaining it.

Who Needs Economic Advisers?

The President's Council of Economic Advisers seems to have made the White House hit list. Abolish it, some Reagan aides urge. The Government has enough economists without those three who mostly tell the President things he doesn't want to hear. Who needs them?

The President needs them. Any President may take his advice where he wants. But Mr. Reagan would be unwise to close down this fount of truly independent and expert counsel in a critical sector of his responsibility.

The council was created in 1946 by a Congress fearful of a painful conversion to peacetime conditions and another depression. The Government has acquired many more economists since then, but no others have the status or mandate of the council's three. The White House Office of Management and Budget concentrates on how much Government should spend on what. The Treasury worries about how to pay for the budget. The Commerce Department's economists look after business and the Labor Department's labor. Only the council can help the President assess all the economic costs and benefits of his policies.

President Reagan did not enjoy the advice of his last council chairman, Martin Feldstein, now back at Harvard. More like the Democratic opposition, Mr. Feldstein kept insisting out loud that the budget deficit was a menace and that taxes might have to be increased to deal with it. The late President Johnson suffered similar distress from advisers who warned that he, too, had to raise taxes to wage war in Vietnam and against poverty at home at the same time. But he didn't try to shoot the messenger.

Mr. Feldstein may have been an embarrassment in public but his message, even if ignored, had to be delivered. Charles Schultze, President Carter's chairman, points out that the council must often be a "realistic hair shirt."

White House aides contend that the budget deficit requires not such expert advice but a questioning of every agency's worth. In this case, that's just silly. The council costs $2.5 million a year and could earn its keep with the advice of a single day. Its ultimate value is incalculable. Let Mr. Reagan find a chairman he likes, but let him not be without this conduit of priceless economic intelligence.

Blacks, Jews and Mayor Koch

A hundred New Yorkers, blacks and Jews, have been meeting for a year to explore their differences and this week they set out to try to revive some political collaborations. Mayor Koch, a Jew who has had his difficulties with blacks, swiftly branded the group a "cabal" being exploited by people who want to defeat him for re-election next year.

The yearnings of the coalition, though vague, appear genuinely nonpartisan. But the concerns of the Mayor, though defensive, are not irrelevant. Both sides would benefit from listening to each other.

Jews and blacks no longer march as comfortably together as they did in the civil rights movement a generation ago, with Ed Koch among them. Black and Jewish leaders have sharply disagreed about quotas in employment. Jews have been offended by black flirtations with the Palestinian cause. Blacks have been offended by Israel's trade with South Africa.

In New York, heated battles over school decentralization and housing integration have left scars in both communities. And while blacks have been electing mayors in Chicago, Philadelphia and other cities, their failure to win even one seat on New York's Board of Estimate adds to resentments.

So there is much to repair, and much to praise in the impulse of the informal New York group. Ideally, it will focus on more than gestures concerning Israel or South Africa and raise local issues that New Yorkers, in and out of government, need to handle with greater sensitivity.

But next year's city election is bound to be a distraction to those in the coalition who are conspicuous opponents of the Mayor. For while Mr. Koch has often been slow to address the anxieties of the black community, his opponents, white and black, have too often cast him as "anti-black" and defined their campaign in ethnic terms.

How can the new group improve the sensitivity of government in a year when many of its members insist that defeating the Mayor is a major "black" issue? And how can the Mayor ease ethnic tensions *if he sees every black-white coalition as a political* conspiracy?

The first challenge for both sides may lie not in repairing these estrangements but getting through 1985 without making them worse.

Topics

Minority Reports

Respect

Questions surround the circumstances in which New York police officers took the life of Eleanor Bumpurs. Now some officers seem determined to blame the dead victim. The Patrolmen's Benevolent Association is conducting an advertising campaign emphasizing the troubled, sometimes violent psychiatric history of the 66-year-old woman killed by shotgun blasts when she resisted eviction.

Mrs. Bumpurs's relatives point out that she was obese and arthritic and wonder why, whatever her past, six officers could not subdue her without resort to a shotgun. They also ask why it was necessary to fire twice; the first blast apparently struck the hand that wielded a knife. And they want to know why, in this civil proceeding, it was necessary to treat Mrs. Bumpurs as if she were a criminal fugitive.

Those are all good questions, as the Police Department has acknowledged by revising procedures for handling the disturbed. Yet the P.B.A. objects that to question the officers involved denies them proper respect. To the extent that respect is still an issue in this tragedy, it belongs to those who can admit error and learn from it, not those who would hide behind self-serving explanations.

■

Class Uprising

As every college senior knows, there's nothing so lowly as a freshman. That was true in Congress, too, where some seniors hung on for decades. Things changed with the "Watergate Babies" of 1974. That year's 57 new Democratic representatives — the largest freshman class of recent times — united in a revolt that stripped several startled seniors of their committee chairmanships. Ever since, the seniors of both parties have kept a wary eye on newcomers.

Well, now the class of '84 has spoken. The 34 new Republicans elected to the House have chosen Ben Blaz, a native of Guam and now its nonvoting delegate, as their president; the 12 new Democrats picked Albert Bustamante of Texas. They are, respectively, the first territorial delegate and the first Hispanic-American in those positions. The outs, too long ignored, are moving in. And up.

Seniors, please note.

Letters

Social Security Cuts Would Not Reduce Deficit

To the Editor:

Confusion abounds about the interrelation of Social Security, the budget and the deficit. The Committee for Economic Development and others have nominated Social Security for large cuts to reduce the daunting deficits. And some who advocate a "freeze" on Federal expenditures include Social Security benefits in the name of deficit reduction. They are barking up the wrong tree.

The Social Security cash-benefit programs, covering retirement, survivorship and disability, contribute not one penny to the deficit. For decades their tax collections (and those for Medicare health insurance) substantially exceeded their payout, with temporary shortages met by borrowing from another Social Security fund, such as the Disability Insurance Trust Fund. Thus, although both income from Social Security taxes and benefit payments have appeared in the consolidated budget since 1969, these programs have not contributed and will not contribute to the budget's shortfall, that is, the deficit.

The Social Security program consists of self-contained trust funds whose income from payroll taxes pay fully for the amounts beneficiaries receive. Over the long haul — the projections cover 75 years — the income and outgo of the Social Security cash programs are in close actuarial balance. So say the Social Security actuaries *and the Secretaries of the Treasury*, Labor, and Health and Human Services in their last two annual reports as Social Security fund trustees.

In the 1990's and at least through the first 15 years of the 21st century, the Social Security cash programs should run substantial annual surpluses. If the Social Security program continues to be reported in the consolidated budget, those surpluses will contribute to the apparent reduction of the deficit. That's all that a one-year freeze (which means skipping the cost-of-living adjustment, or COLA) would do — make the deficit look better; but it wouldn't reduce it. The money saved would go into U.S. bonds, and the interest would have to be paid from the Treasury.

But let us say that benefits were cut or that the COLA was frozen or reduced. The Social Security trust funds would run more substantial surpluses, possibly growing so great that *working people would claim*, correctly, that Social Security taxes were too high and should be reduced. And Congress would oblige, because those Social Security trust funds can be used only for Social Security benefit purposes. Net result: no help to the budget, not even apparently.

Medicare is another story. The hospital-insurance program (known as Medicare Part A), everyone agrees, is headed for trouble unless its accelerating costs are reduced. Recent demands for curbs have no precedent. Some cost-containment measures formerly unthinkable are already operating, and even more will become acceptable before long. Thus, the outlook for paring unnecessary Medicare outlays seems fairly promising.

Financing for Medicare Part B, for nonhospital services, comes from beneficiaries (25 percent) and from general Treasury funds (75 percent). These expenditures do contribute to the deficit. Some, *including the Reagan Administration*, advocate increasing the portion paid by the old and disabled who receive medical services, as a means of cutting expenditures and discouraging use. That would discourage use by those least able to pay — an unpromising and inhumane course. We would do better to ride herd on providers, who decide what procedures to use.

Let's attack the deficits, but let's stop misdirecting attention to the Social Security cash programs. And let's cure the cancerous growth of Medicare costs before we talk about curtailing care.

MERTON C. BERNSTEIN
St. Louis, Dec. 5, 1984

The writer is Coles Professor of Law at Washington University (St. Louis) and served as principal consultant to the National (Greenspan) Commission on Social Security Reform.

A Prosperous America at Play in the Arts

To the Editor:

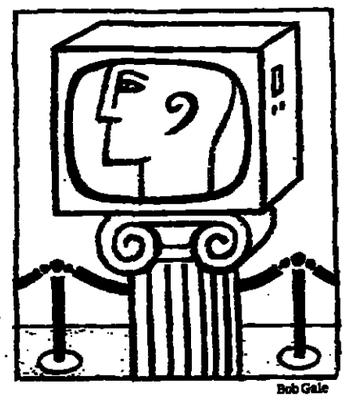
In light of the report on the Louis Harris arts poll (Dec. 4), I would like to offer a few conclusions about culture, leisure and the standard of living in the United States.

Fears that continued saturation of American households by television and the video-cassette recorder will hurt attendance at live performances are, I believe, without foundation. If anything, the opposite is true. Increases in attendance at theater, ballet, opera and music over the last 10 years can largely be attributed to the vigorous exposure these arts receive on network, local and public-broadcast stations. It is the appetite that makes eating a delight!

The one exception to the trend — declining museum attendance — goes far to support my assertion. It is regrettable that the director of the Kimball Museum of Art is so pessimistic about increasing museum attendance. Until Dr. Pillsbury and his colleagues at other museums are prepared to pay me (and 105 million other employed Americans) to visit their museums, I have no choice but to put museum visits into the leisure-activity category, in competition with theater, ballet, opera and sports events.

When will museum directors realize that their "shops" have the wrong "business hours"? Baseball clubs rationalized their hours more than a decade ago. It is not just coincidental that, of the arts in the poll, only museums had declining attendance over the last five years. Leisure is, as the poll reports, becoming scarcer, and museums are at a comparative disadvantage in their open hours.

Again, it was only museums that did not, over the last 10 years, exploit the capabilities of television. (Yes, I do mean a Mobil-type sponsored



Bob Gale

series of "Treasures From the Metropolitan Museum of Art.")

If the poll is to be believed, we Americans are a culturally vibrant people, which may not square with the conventional thinking; one in five of us paints or draws, and one in six writes stories or poems.

If these subsets of the population are intersecting only partly, then we have as many people "at play" in the arts as we have "at work" in the country, which firmly attests to the increasingly enviable standard of living this country enjoys. Brava America!

IRA SOHN
New York, Dec. 10, 1984

Role of Universities In Foreign Contracts

To the Editor:

One important issue was not discussed in "China Engages Hofstra U. to Arrange Deals With American Companies" by David E. Sanger (Dec. 3) on the contract between Hofstra University and the China Association of Science and Technologies: Should a university sign a contract with an agency of a government that does not yet permit free expression and travel to its teachers and students?

It will be good for everyone if many U.S. private and governmental agencies cooperate in helping modernize China, involving U.S. citizens of all sorts, including professors. But our universities as institutions should refuse to administer contracts with those who deny free emigration or who deny free intellectual activity or whose police continue to torture prisoners systematically (apparently not the Chinese now, but, for example, the Russians and Chileans).

The universities should uphold these ideals conspicuously, even though others realistically compromise with them. Otherwise students and the rest of us will see no systematic standards adhered to.

Universities are custodians and protagonists of the intellectual and moral dignity that dictators often want to buy. Our leading universities should get together and draw up some common minimal moral standards to govern their foreign contracts.

DAVID H. FRISCH
Professor of Physics, M.I.T.
Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 6, 1984

Another Westmoreland

To the Editor:

Perhaps General Westmoreland should call William Shakespeare as a character witness at the trial of his suit against CBS. In Act IV of "Henry V," on the eve of the Battle of Agincourt, the Earl of Westmoreland cautions his impetuous monarch against engaging an enemy that greatly outnumbers the English.

"Of fighting men they have full three score thousand," he protests and laments the absence of reinforcements from across the Channel.

But the king goes forward at his *own risk.* LOUIS S. AUCHINCLOSS
New York, Dec. 10, 1984

Lesson From Bhopal

To the Editor:

The Bhopal disaster could yield one *possible good result and one only: the* arms-control negotiations should take on a new seriousness when it can be seen what horrors even a nonnuclear industrial accident unleashed.

We can no longer deceive ourselves about the barbarity of a national-defense system that entails maintaining thousands of devices designed to inflict the kind of massacre of the innocents that a mere 20- to 40-minute gas leak caused. The bloated arsenals of nuclear weaponry must be controlled and reduced. JOAN FLEMING
Princeton, N.J., Dec. 10, 1984

Defrosting Libel Chill

To the Editor:

Ira Glasser's Op-Ed article and *Anthony Lewis's column of Dec. 10* both address the possible chilling effect on the press raised by the potential cost of defending against a libel action by a public official. Their main argument is that officials have discovered that filing suit has produced the intended effect of forcing a defendant to foot a legal bill often impossible to pay or too high to justify.

One obvious solution: require any public official suing for libel to pay the defendant's legal costs if the suit fails. WILLIAM VANDERSTEEL
Alpine, N.J., Dec. 10, 1984

'Star Wars' System for Deterrence and Reduced Nuclear Threat

To the Editor:

Tom Wicker's recitation of the case against the strategic-defense initiative, or "star wars," by four so-called "bipartisan" authors — McGeorge Bundy, George F. Kennan, Robert S. McNamara and Gerard Smith, writing jointly in Foreign Affairs — deserves a response ("Star Wars Won't Fly," Nov. 30).

The four say strategic defense can't work and isn't desirable since, in their opinion, it will not satisfy President Reagan's long-term goal of making nuclear weapons "impotent and obsolete." Mr. Wicker goes on to charge that even a defense that is 95 percent effective would allow for the "'disintegration' of any society thus attacked."

The point clearly overlooked is that a defensive system that substantially degrades Soviet confidence in its ability to attack successfully the U.S. or its allies (and a 95 percent effective system certainly qualifies as such) will strengthen deterrence and reduce the threat of nuclear war.

Second, the authors state that U.S. defensive programs will "stimulate" Soviet offensive and defensive force buildups. Yet, the record of Soviet force modernization, including breaches of arms-control obligations, over the course of a decade show that the Soviets need no stimulus from us to prompt military buildup.

These same men, Ambassador Smith in particular, told us at the time of the 1972 ABM Treaty that restricting U.S. defenses against nuclear attack would reduce Soviet incentives for continuing deployment of offensive weapons. Their judgment proved no more sound than it is now.

To use a variation of former Secretary of Defense Harold Brown's observation: "When the U.S. defends, the Soviets build, and when the U.S. doesn't defend, the Soviets build." Either way, the authors seem to place responsibility squarely on U.S. shoulders.

Third, the authors argue that defense will make arms control less likely. It is strange to see Ambassador Smith make such a claim when his own "success" with offensive-forces arms control was largely owed to the U.S. antiballistic-missile defense program that the Soviets clearly desired to restrict.

In addition, strategic defense holds *the potential, with or without* arms-control accords, for redirecting U.S.-Soviet nuclear competition away from the most destabilizing systems that comprise the bulk of Soviet forces, multiple-warhead ICBM's.

In 1972, Ambassador Smith formally notified the Soviets that: "If an agreement providing for more complete strategic offensive arms limitations were not achieved within five years, U.S. supreme interests could be jeopardized. Should that occur, it would *constitute a basis for* withdrawal from the ABM Treaty." One can only assume that Ambassador Smith, and his allies who supported the ABM Treaty, meant what he said. Why the change of heart?

The Strategic Defense Initiative, a research program designed to explore nonnuclear options for defense of the U.S. and its allies against nuclear attack, is a moral and commonsense approach to the challenge we face today to deter aggression, reduce the threat of nuclear war and preserve the peace. It deserves more serious consideration than Mr. Wicker or its critics seem willing to allow.

JAKE GARN
U.S. Senator from Utah
Washington, Dec. 5, 1984

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IN THE NATION
Tom Wicker

An Indefensible Defense

Would President Reagan's proposal for a space-based ballistic missile defense — his Strategic Defense Initiative — "strengthen deterrence and reduce the threat of nuclear war" even though it cannot fulfill Mr. Reagan's promise that it would make nuclear weapons "impotent and obsolete"?

In a letter appearing today in The New York Times, Senator Jake Garn, Republican of Utah, makes the dubious argument that it would. In the process, he tacitly but drastically reduces its backers' claims for space-based defense — which will require $26 billion in research just to find out if it works.

Few authorities believe the S.D.I. (nicknamed "Star Wars") can make nuclear weapons impotent and obsolete. But the day before he was re-elected, Mr. Reagan still insisted in an interview with Lou Cannon of The Washington Post that the proposed defense could make the nation "invulnerable" to Soviet missiles.

The authors of a Foreign Affairs article about S.D.I. — Robert McNamara, Gerard Smith, George Kennan and McGeorge Bundy — wrote that the "overwhelming consensus" of scientists is that "Star Wars" could never be leak-proof and offers no defense at all against bombers, cruise missiles or terrorist attack. James Schlesinger, Secretary of Defense in the Nixon Administration, has argued independently that a leak-proof defense, making American cities safe, is not possible. Richard Nixon himself told Bob Scheer of The Los Angeles Times: "When you have 10,000 of these damn things [nuclear warheads], there is no defense."

Senator Garn does not argue that point but maintains instead that even a partially effective missile defense "substantially degrades Soviet confidence" in making a successful attack on the U.S. and thus will "strengthen deterrence" — a far less sweeping justification than the politically appealing idea of invulnerability that Mr. Reagan still offers the public. But even the more limited proposition was questioned by former Secretary Schlesinger, never accused of being soft on national defense, in an October speech to the Mitre Conference, an Air Force "think tank" group.

The deterrence theory is plausible,

The case against 'Star Wars'

he suggested, only if the Russians agree to constrain their offensive weapons; but they are more likely to decide instead to build more warheads in order to overwhelm the U.S. missile defense. That was precisely what the U.S. decided upon in the late 1960's, when Washington feared that Moscow was about to deploy an effective defense; and that decision led to multiwarhead missiles on both sides — probably the most destabilizing development of the nuclear era.

What, Mr. Schlesinger asked, would cause Moscow to react differently to a U.S. missile defense? Particularly in view of the lack of trust between the Reagan Administration and Soviet leaders, which casts doubt on their ability to reach agreements on offensive restraints?

The cost to Moscow, moreover, of deploying more warheads and improving its technology to penetrate "Star Wars" — which would hardly "strengthen deterrence" — would be far less than the cost to the U.S. of developing and building the defense. And Mr. Schlesinger questioned whether that cost — recently estimated at $400 billion to $800 billion by the Council on Economic Priorities — might not detract from the armed services' ability to maintain their other forces.

Mr. Garn argues that the Russians have needed "no stimulus from us" to build more weapons. But history shows that each superpower does respond as it thinks necessary to the other's weapons developments; and if that pattern holds, the S.D.I almost surely would elicit a response designed to penetrate space-based defenses. In that light, Mr. Garn's last contention — that a strategic defense would move the arms competition away from multiwarhead missiles — is unconvincing.

Mr. Schlesinger did raise the possibility that Moscow's respect for American technology might make it possible for the Reagan Administration to trade its proposed missile defense for restraints on Soviet offensive forces — as he said Mr. Nixon did in agreeing to the Anti-ballistic Missile Treaty of 1972. But the Russians showed in the now-defunct talks on med.um-range missiles in Europe that they are unlikely to trade deployed weapons for those the U.S. has only on the drawing board; and the dollar costs and strategic risks of getting "Star Wars" beyond that point cast into question even its potential as a "bargaining chip."

But just when he's proposing $34 billion in to-the-bone domestic spending cuts, Mr. Reagan is asking that "Star Wars" research funds rise from $1.4 billion to $3.6 billion — a one-year increase of more than 100 percent that the Pentagon can't possibly use effectively. Mr. Garn's letter is a plea for more money for a program that is unwise, unnecessary and unaffordable.

Shultz Is Wrong on Terrorism

By George Ball

In three recent speeches, Secretary of State George P. Shultz has permitted his obsession with terrorism to distort his normally judicious view of the world. Not only should America, he insists, retaliate with force against terrorist violence; it should not hold back from launching preemptive strikes to thwart threatened terrorist attacks merely because such strikes might entail some innocent civilian casualties. For guidance, he recommends that we look to Israel as "a model of how a nation should approach the dilemma of trying to balance law and justice with self-preservation."

That last comment is singularly revealing because Israel exemplifies not balance but excess. Since it is a small, insecure, beleaguered country surrounded by enemies, self-preservation is its dominant imperative. So it is hardly surprising that one reads almost weekly of a bombing attack on some Arab village aimed at destroying a "P.L.O. headquarters" or a "terrorist base."

No doubt such attacks have had some deterrent effect, but they have also, as statistics clearly show, killed hundreds of men, women and children guilty of no offense other than living in a target area. In 1981, for example, when Israel bombed a Beirut apartment house thought to contain a Palestine Liberation Organization headquarters, it is reported to have killed as many as 300 civilians only to discover the P.L.O. leaders had already left.

Israel isn't a proper model

Because America is, by contrast, a huge nation living in secure borders and obligated by its leadership role to uphold international standards, our problems are sharply different in nature and dimension. Thus, if we need a model, we might more appropriately turn to Britain, which, while suffering terrorist afflictions, has kept faith with humane principles and practices that are our common heritage. Had the British followed the Israeli pattern, they might have answered the Irish Republican Army's bombing of the Grand Hotel in Brighton by blowing up a part of the Roman Catholic section of Belfast. Or, in the pattern of Israel's performance in Lebanon, they might have attacked Dublin because some I.R.A. members were thought to be hiding there.

If we are to cope effectively with terror, we must understand its complexities. Apart from the anarchist madness practiced by the Baader-Meinhof gang and the Red Brigades, which only marginally touched America, two types of terrorism should principally concern us.

The first, directed toward achieving a political aim, is sometimes effective. Four decades ago, the Irgun and Stern Gang successfully used terror to help persuade Britain to relinquish its Palestine Mandate, thus hastening the creation of Israel. But the P.L.O has accomplished nothing by terrorism. In spite of all its violence, the 900,000 Palestinians dispersed throughout the Arab world have regained not one acre of the land from which they were displaced. Instead, even though the P.L.O. continues its activities despite Israeli counterattacks, its outrages and doctrinal rigidity have critically damaged the Palestinian cause and strengthened opponents of negotiation.

Not that P.L.O violence poses any direct threat to America: it is sharply focused on Israel. Our own recent casualties have almost all resulted from a second, different kind of terror fueled by religious fanaticism — a fervor that drives Shiite zealots to strike out blindly against modern Western values symbolized by America — and, in their lunatic fervor, they have so far killed more than 350 Americans. Yet since our logic is missing from their calculus, reprisals have little value; in fact, killing fanatics only inflames their brethren to seek similar martyrdom.

Such passion is hard for Westerners to understand, yet proper diagnosis is essential. Our casualties have not resulted, as Mr. Shultz suggests, because "the technology of security has been outstripped by the technology of murder." The planting of car bombs and the suicidal use of explosive-laden trucks shows little advance over the exploding horse-drawn carriage used in an anarchist attack in Wall Street 60 years ago.

We also confuse the issue when we think of today's political and religious terrorism as phenomena peculiar to our age. In the 19th century, anarchists mowed down princes and potentates all over Europe with bombs and gunfire. Not only the 12th century Assassins but other fanatics have practiced murder in the name of religion. What distinctly colors our predicament is the complicity of renegade governments such as Libya's and Iran's. That radically affects our approach to the problem, for, although America cannot use military force against an offending government without committing an act of war, we should be able, through collective action with like-minded nations, to use economic and political pressures unavailable in dealing with free-wheeling terrorists.

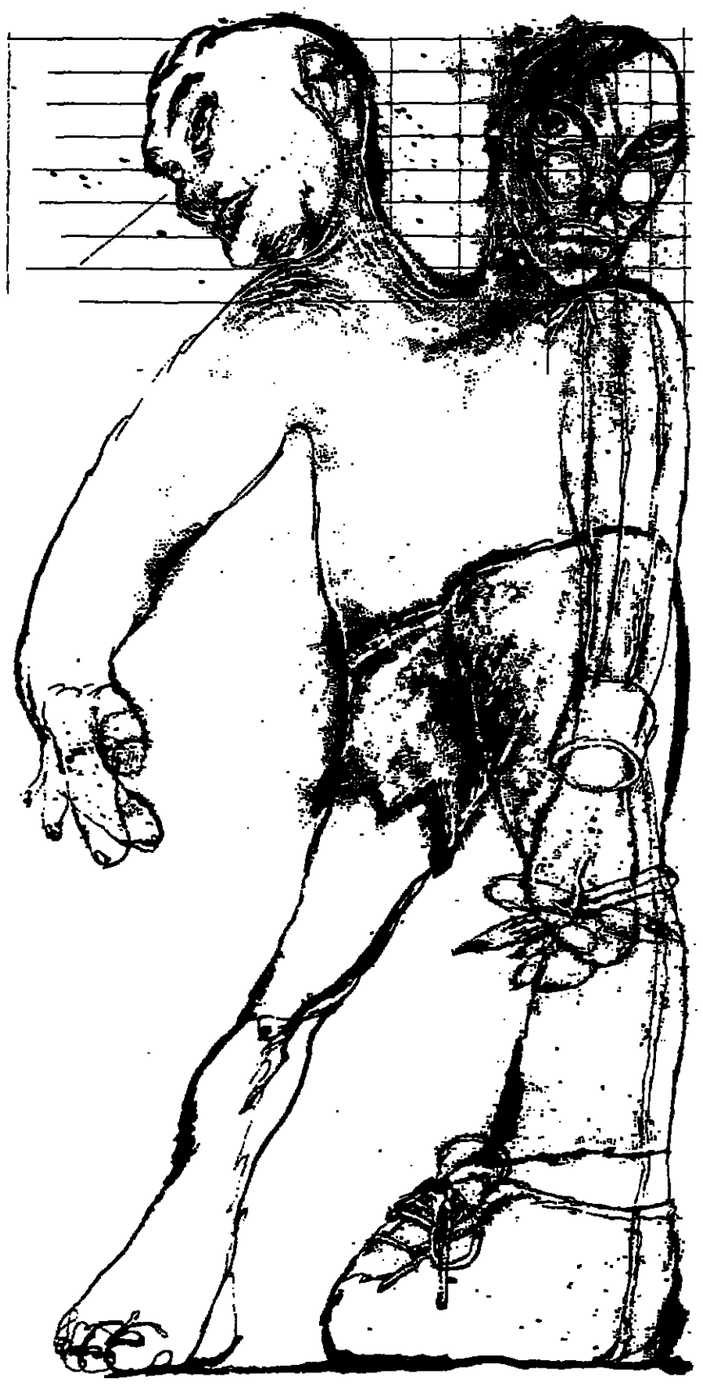
What the situation urgently demands is that Mr. Shultz and his colleagues concentrate on organizing concerted measures with our closest allies. Acting collectively, we would threaten — and if necessary apply — economic sanctions against countries giving aid and comfort to terrorists. All members of such a concert of nations might even agree to break diplomatic relations with — and thus impose political isolation on — any government that violated the embassies or interfered with diplomatic personnel of any participating nation, or condoned such violations.

Obviously such measures would entail political and economic costs that some allies would almost certainly resist; any experienced diplomat knows it is far easier to call for collective action than to achieve it. Still, persuasion is the essence of leadership and the case for action is compelling. State-sponsored terrorism menaces the whole international order, and if we are to maintain even minimum world stability we must ostracize any nation condoning it.

Concerted action is needed

Meanwhile, let us take care that we are not led, through panic and anger, to embrace counter-terror and international lynch law and thus reduce our nation's conduct to the squalid level of the terrorists. Our prime objective should clearly be to correct, or at least mitigate, the fundamental grievances that nourish terrorism rather than engage in pre-emptive and retaliatory killing of those affected by such grievances.

So let us be guided by our own time-tested traditions and not, as Mr. Shultz suggests, adopt as national policy the Talmudic injunction, "If one comes to kill you, make haste and kill him first." For we would be tragically wrong to abandon those cherished principles of law and humanity that have given our country its special standing among nations. Otherwise, we may find our position confused with that of the warrior bishop during the Albigensian Crusade, who, when asked by a soldier how they could tell the Catholics from the heretics, replied that they should kill them all, since "God will know his own." □



Horacio Fidel Cardo

George Ball was Under Secretary of State in the Kennedy and Johnson Administrations.

WASHINGTON
James Reston

Politics And Taxes

WASHINGTON

Christmas came early to Washington this year, mainly for the lobbyists who are against the Treasury Department's tax reform plan. The slush fund to drown this reform must be wider and deeper than the Potomac, and by all accounts the effort seems to be succeeding.

There are two remarkable things about the Treasury reform plan: first, how it managed to come out of a Republican Administration financed and re-elected with the help of the loophole institutions that favor the tax system as it is; and second, why the Treasury's proposals got so little support from the Democrats, who were howling all through the election campaign, with good reason, about the "unfairness" and even the "corruption" of the present tax code but who complain about the chance for reform when they get it. You have to go back awhile to try to figure out who's being fair and honest about tax reform.

In his 1984 State of the Union address, President Reagan called on Treasury Secretary Regan to draft a new tax code under which "all taxpayers, big and small, are treated more fairly . . . Let us go forward," he said, "with an historic reform for fairness, simplicity and incentives for growth."

The Democratic Party's 1984 Presidential election platform had the same idea. "The present system is unfair, complex, and encourages people to use a wide range of loopholes to avoid paying their fair share of taxes," it said.

Enter now Donald Regan, the Secretary of the Treasury, a thoughtful guy beyond personal ambition who knows where home is and doesn't need Washington. So he takes the President's assignment seriously and comes up with a tax reform plan.

You might have expected that given the alarming budget and trade deficits, Mr. Regan's invitation to think about tax reform would have got at least a fair hearing and an enthusiastic reaction from the President and the Democratic leaders. Instead, it got a medium "hello, wait-and-see" reaction from the President and a negative reaction from the liberal Democrats and the liberal press.

Only The New Republic came forward in its old liberal tradition and congratulated this most conservative Administration on its willingness to address and reform the unfairnesses of the present tax laws. "Something truly wonderful," The New Republic said. "The Reagan Administration's Treasury Department, of all institutions, produced a tax reform proposal that would transform the nation's chaotic, complicated revenue-raising system into something fair, simple, progressive, efficient and encouraging to economic growth."

Reform plan that few seem to like

Its commentator TRB added: "Donald Regan's tax reform plan is the most astonishing and potentially beneficial policy initiative to come out of the Reagan Administration . . . and stands as a challenge to liberal Democrats and conservative Republicans alike. . . ."

Everybody else had a complaint, and many had good points to make for their special interests: The governors didn't like it because the Regan plan would eliminate the present deduction for state and local taxes. The A.F.L.-C.I.O.'s leaders didn't like it because it would tax unemployment benefits. The stockbrokers didn't like it because it would tax capital gains at the same rate as ordinary income.

And of course the most strenuous opposition came from corporate interest groups, and no wonder. According to Citizens for Tax Justice, 128 of the 250 most profitable corporations paid no taxes at all or received rebates in at least one of the first three Reagan years, despite total profits of $56.7 billion. Under the present system, General Electric reported $6.5 billion in pretax profits, but claimed refunds of $283 million, according to The New Republic's estimates.

It's odd and ironic what seems to be going on here. Nobody sounds sure that his arguments of the past were right. The President is appealing for nuclear arms control with the Russians, which used to be the Democratic Party's pitch. Barry Goldwater, the darling of the Pentagon in years past, now wants to freeze its budget and give up the MX missile, which he once hoped would be the backbone of our defense. Secretary of State Shultz is proclaiming the importance of military power and Secretary of Defense Weinberger is warning of its dangers without the cautious principles of diplomatic negotiations.

So maybe we're getting somewhere. The leaders of both parties are beginning to question the outrageous arguments of the Presidential campaign, except for the tax question. All Treasury Secretary Regan is saying is that the system should be examined in light of the national interest, but his

'Sharon, Get Lost,' They Say. I Won't.

By Ariel Sharon

While the jury sits in judgment on my libel suit in Foley Square, any number of critics sit in judgment on my case. This judgment has thus far been singularly harsh. I was naive enough to believe that when a case is sub judice, particularly when a jury is sitting, responsible commentators would refrain from editorial comment until the verdict is in. But I do not complain; indeed, I welcome the opportunity to set the record straight.

First of all, let me say, there would have been no lawsuit had Time magazine published a retraction and apology for its blood libel — this vicious, absolutely untrue charge that I instigated the massacres in Sabra and Shatila. That Time refused to retract and still refuses in the face of overwhelming evidence that the charge was utterly false and unsubstantiated only proves that its arrogance is unremitting. It is the same arrogance and recklessness that led Time to publish the libel in the first place; that they continue to repeat it each day by asserting in court that the libel was "substantially true" makes it imperative that I continue to prosecute this case here and everywhere else the libel appeared. It is my duty to see to it that this incredible smear, this blood libel, be erased from the earth. So long as Time goes on with its lies, I go on with my case.

The alternative is to let them get away with it. But if I let them get away with calling me a murderer, I let them get away with murder. Forgive me, please, for choosing another way, for calling upon the American system of justice to clear my name and the name of the Jewish and Israeli people. And make no mistake about it: Time was not simply calling Ariel Sharon a murderer; the objects of its malice were the Jews and the Israeli people. They sought and still seek to blacken the name of the Jew and the Israeli state and it is not a new thing for Time; it is an old desire, an old attempt. So it is a blood libel, and there is nothing worse. Were I to walk away from this, I would be allowing this blood libel to spread like a cancer. This is intolerable, it is no option at all. So I chose to come to an honorable court to legally restore my honor and the honor of my people. And for this, too, I am pilloried.

A 'vicious' and 'untrue charge'

I am instructed by critics to cease and desist. They are telling me — if I may use plain talk — to get out of town. They do not put it this way, exactly.

One says I should understand the "good faith" of Time Inc. One accuses me of wrapping myself in the "flag of Israel and Judaism."

And still another critic condemns me for destroying the First Amendment.

But what they are all saying is: "Mr. Sharon, get lost."

this venomous blood libel is exposed. Until Time Inc. is condemned, by press and public, for its reckless, malicious journalism that reports as "fact" what its own correspondent admits was personal "evaluation."

I ask my critics a few questions.

Do you think Time magazine would have so casually condemned as a murderer a Secretary of Defense of the United States?

Do you think Time would have done to Yasir Arafat what it did to me? To the P.L.O. what it did to the Jews and the Israeli state?

I am sorry to say that perhaps the reason some people want me to get lost is that they don't want to answer these questions. For to answer these questions, to answer them as you know the truth to be, would put the blood where it belongs: on the cover of Time magazine.

I say to you that Time Inc. knows that the story was false, top to bottom. They know there is nothing to back them up, not in Appendix B, that secret Appendix to the Kahan Commission report where the condemnation was reported to be, and not anywhere else. They know that, yet they persist in their ultimate arrogance and refuse to recant this lie.

I wonder why, and in wondering I again ask my foes a question or two.

Could it be they think they will somehow confuse the jury? That perhaps these pieces will be read by the jury, despite the judge's admonitions against reading newspapers and watching television? Or that maybe the jury will not prefer my manner, my Israeli accent? These are good trial tactics, but are they good journalism?

Finally, about the First Amend-

It's a 'blood libel, and there is nothing worse'

full play to the media, I dare say no country during war has ever allowed the press more freedom than we did during the war in Lebanon. No country, including the United States.

Now I am accused of placing a "chill" on the First Amendment. I am suddenly a destroyer of that great cornerstone of freedom. Well, I chose to try this case here first though I knew well that the burdens put on libel plaintiffs, particularly public officials, were far more onerous in this country than in my own. I yield to no one in my respect for my nation's independent judiciary. But the judicial test in Israel in libel cases is not nearly so severe for public people.

I came here because this was the proper primary forum, no matter how much more difficult the burden of proof. This is the home of Time Inc., this is where the blood libel was actually published. So I am an old soldier. I go to the front. I go where the action is. The action is New York. I like it here. I won't get lost.

Since The New York Times prints corrections every day, I don't believe I am putting a "chill" on the First Amendment. When did a demand for

Ariel Sharon, former Defense Minis-

Arts & Leisure

Paul Cox's Films Explore the Inner Man

By LAWRENCE VAN GELDER

"Isolation and loneliness in modern society has always puzzled me," Paul Cox says, "because it doesn't seem necessary. Why should we be alone in a society that has all the means to communicate so well?"

Mr. Cox is one of the communicators — a 44-year-old, Dutch-born Australian director. But while many other directors from Australia and New Zealand — men like Bruce Beresford, Roger Donaldson and Peter Weir — have shown a predilection for setting such films as "Breaker Morant," "Smash Palace" and "Gallipoli" against the sprawling outdoors, Mr. Cox explores the sensitive inner landscape of urban man.

Last year, he won critical praise in New York with "Lonely Hearts," about a 50-ish bachelor and a shy spinster. Now Mr. Cox is back again, with a black comedy called "Man of Flowers."

Like "Lonely Hearts," this film stars Norman Kaye, who won the Australian Film Institute's award for best actor for his sympathetic portrayal of the lonely and definitely eccentric art collector Charles Bremer. The collector pays an artist's model to strip for him each week while he listens to the love duet from Donizetti's "Lucia di Lamermoor." He also writes regularly to his dead mother.



A scene from the Australian film "Man of Flowers."

"I always have certain images that start a film," says Mr. Cox. "I remember that many, many years ago I stood at a park in Budapest and saw a man looking at a statue of a naked woman in a pond. He looked very lost and very lonely and full of strange longings, and I never forgot his eyes."

"Man of Flowers," Mr. Cox says, was written largely in the air in 1983 during flights from Melbourne, where he lives with his family, to Sydney in connection with a series of frustrating meetings on another film project.

"As a filmmaker I think your time is very precious, and I suddenly felt I was wasting my life, and I started to write this script," he says. "It has puzzled me in modern society how much we long for warmth, for love and how within this society we are *usually conditioned into wanting*, which makes us consumers, so we want another car or a new dress. I'm quite sure that people would much rather be loved than have a new car or a new dress."

When the screenplay was complete — writing credit is shared by Bob Ellis, who plays a rather odd psychiatrist in the film — "Man of Flowers" was shot in three weeks for about $250,000 in Melbourne last year.

The part of the wealthy, very dignified and quietly kinky Mr. Bremer was written with Mr. Kaye in mind, says Mr. Cox. "Nobody else could have played it, and he soared in the part." *Whenever Mr. Cox makes a* film, there is a role in it for Mr. Kaye. "We have grown up together, so to speak," he says.

Off the screen, Paulus Henriqus Benedictus Cox grew up in the Netherlands in Venlo, near the German border, where he was born on April 16, 1940. Before World War II, his father was a maker of documentary films. Afterwards, the family, which included five children, returned to a devastated Venlo and Mr. Cox's father, Wim, started a small photography business.

"I was basically a shy, very backwards sort of child," Mr. Cox says. He remembers playing in the attic with an old projector and other "wonderful junk. Every time they couldn't find me, I was there. It was also a strange fascination to sit for a long time and watch the attic go dark, how you could also see so much light in the darkness. I think those moments shaped me more on my own than anything else," he says.



Robin Holland

Paul Cox—Making movies is "pure compulsion."

"I desperately wanted to go to art school and my father didn't see any point in it." Mr. Cox did an unhappy stint in the army, worked a bit for his father and at 22 went off to Australia on an exchange program. Then he traveled through the Pacific, to South America and back to Europe before returning to Australia at 25 to settle in Melbourne, where he started a photography business.

He took portraits, shot weddings and traveled whenever he could — India, Nepal, Indonesia.

And then he began to make films. "I always say that if you want to do something really seriously, do it as a hobby. As a hobby, I made films.

"I'm not a filmmaker out of ambition," he continues. "I never thought I would be a filmmaker. It's pure compulsion. I have no option. At the time I got rather passionately involved in it. They were very small films, and they sometimes took a long time to make. They were basically all about the potential of the mind, the way we can dream and remember things and have no words to relate that to anybody else. Our language really doesn't express what we feel."

When he was 28 or 29, he was asked to teach film at a school in Melbourne, and it was then, out of a sense of obligation, that he began to study the subject. He gave away his photography business. He taught. He left again to roam the world. He returned to teaching and began making films again.

"*It's really quite strange*," he says. "I didn't see this as a career. It was a compulsion. Then I made a larger film and a larger one." A dozen years ago, he made his first feature film.

There were documentaries and other films, and prizes, and bit by bit his confidence grew. About five years ago, he says, "I got very involved and obsessively concerned about my imagery and the people and the characters, and suddenly I knew I was a filmmaker absolutely."

Sometime later this year, American audiences can expect to see the film Mr. Cox made after "Man of Flowers." Titled "My First Wife," and dealing with the breakup of a marriage, it has already been described as adding luster to Mr. Cox's reputation.

"It's basically about love and the lack of it. It somehow pleads for people to hang in there. We so easily change our partners and look elsewhere. We must understand that *there's really nothing out there*," he says.

"You see," Mr. Cox says, "I really feel a filmmaker has some sort of social obligation. If I can make people feel, or laugh, or weep, or touch another and remember the good things of life, the dear things, our own humanity, I feel I've succeeded.

"*I haven't wasted my time.*"

How 'Beverly Hills' Found Its 'Cop'

By LINDSEY GRUSON

A fortnight before shooting on Paramount's principal Christmas offering was scheduled to begin last spring, Sylvester Stallone decided that he didn't like the comedic theme and pulled out.

Catastrophe loomed. After eight years of work, at least six scripts, a string of screen writers and an investment of $2 million, Paramount was back where it started. It had an idea that its executives loved but that creative personnel seemed incapable of translating into a film.

That seeming fiasco, however, soon turned into a stroke of fortune. Within 48 hours, the film's producers, Don Simpson and Jerry Bruckheimer, convinced Eddie Murphy to replace Mr. Stallone in the movie, "Beverly Hills Cop." With Mr. Murphy turning in what is widely regarded as the strongest performance of his career, the film opened earlier this month to good reviews and block-long lines. In its first five days, it earned $19.8 million, the highest grossing winter release in the company's history. It made $15.2 million in its first weekend, the fifth best three-day total in the history of filmmaking, a spokesman for Paramount said.

The story behind the filming of "Beverly Hills Cop" — and how it was shaped for Mr. Murphy's talents — is as offbeat as the plot: a street-smart Detroit cop, Axel Foley, bringing a villain to justice in Beverly Hills while outwitting the local police department and teaching it the value of intuition. Like the film, the story mixes jiggers of luck and personal experience with perseverance and vision.

"Beverly Hills Cop" culminates eight years of unceasing effort by former executives at Paramount and marks the emergence of Mr. Murphy as an acclaimed actor. And like all successful films, it burnishes the reputations of the individuals behind the project — the 32-year-old director Martin Brest and its producers.

But most of all, the success involves an unusual degree of spontaneity during preproduction and on the set. The so-called "final" script by Dan Petrie Jr. was not finished until the day shooting started. And then, it was repeatedly changed. Instead of forcing the comedian to conform to the screenplay, Mr. Brest encouraged him to improvise and write his own lines.

"He did some marvelous extemporary things," Mr. Petrie said. "He'd take a line and expand it, make it special. He'd put it into the comic persona that he invented for the moment."

"It's spooky but every time we got into a jam, I'd turn to Eddie and say, 'Can you come up with something?'" recalled Mr. Brest. "And every time, he came up with something that knocked me to the floor. He's a director's dream. He magnifies every bit of work you do by a thousandfold." Mr. Brest, for example, said he was dissatisfied with a scene in which Mr. Murphy, wearing jeans and sweatshirt, was to bluff his way into an exclusive club to confront the villain, Victor Maitland, a steely-eyed art and drug dealer.

"I had six drafts and I wasn't happy with any one of them," Mr. Brest said. "I showed them to him, he closed his eyes and six seconds later he said, 'I've got it.' He then went through the entire spiel in character.

"I turned to him and said, 'God bless you.' We shot it in 15 minutes."

The character Mr. Murphy improvised on the spot was an effeminate homosexual with a lilting falsetto. Stopped at the door, he tells the maitre d'hôtel that doctors have diagnosed him as a carrier of the contagious disease "herpes simplex 10." Would the maitre d'hôtel please pass on the message to his lover?

Perhaps, the maitre d'hôtel suggests, he ought to tell Mr. Maitland himself.

"It's one of the funniest scenes in the movie," said Mr. Brest. "It would have been good anyhow. But now it sparkles."

When Mr. Murphy agreed to replace Mr. Stallone, the changeover delayed production by a month. "The whole thing was in flux every day," Mr. Brest said, noting that the change in character forced a change in atmosphere, requiring, for instance, new settings and costumes.

"We wanted Eddie to look like a kid, 23 years old, an athlete who never went to college or who went to college but got hurt," Mr. Simpson said. The producers spent days with Mr. Brest choosing just the right sneakers, jeans and sweatshirts — only to have Mr. Murphy reject them as "too slick."

"It was important that Foley was totally unassisted by anything material," Mr. Brest said. "That why he has a junky gun, a junky car. He's almost a zen character. All he has are his wit, intelligence, humor, guts and street smarts." While in Detroit one night researching police procedures, a detective took the producers to the site of a murder. After examining the body and talking to bystanders, they looked up and found they were opposite Mumford High School. They promptly put Mr. Murphy into a Mumford sweatshirt.

The detective, Gilbert Hill, was rewarded with a small part, that of Inspector Todd — Mr. Foley's fatherly superior in the Detroit Police Department. He also became something of a role model for the comedian. Mr. Murphy, for instance, copied the policeman's habit of carrying his gun tucked in the back of his pants.

After Stallone's exit, a seeming fiasco turned into a stroke of fortune.

Mr. Murphy's late arrival on the scene is only one of a number of obstacles peculiar to the making of "Beverly Hills Cop." Mr. Brest, for one, repeatedly refused to direct the film. Hailed as a "wunderkind" for "Hot Tomorrows," a surrealistic film he made while a student at the American Film Institute, he said he was "gun-shy." He had been lauded for his first feature, "Going In Style," then fired from the set of his second, "WarGames."

"Suddenly everybody said there must be something wrong with me," he said. "The wunderkind had fallen. I was scared. My next film could have been my last. I wanted to make sure that the next job I took would be absolutely brilliant. So I kept declining. I thought the tone was wrong. There were nuggets strewn throughout. But I thought it needed a lot of changes. I was concerned there wouldn't be time."

But Mr. Simpson and Mr. Bruckheimer pursued him. "He's smart and funny, and funny and smart is tough to get." When Mr. Brest resisted hours of pleading and took his phone off the hook, Mr. Simpson gave up.

But Mr. Bruckheimer continued cajoling and nagging. Finally — if only to get Mr. Bruckheimer to stop bothering him — Mr. Brest agreed to flip a coin. "I was scared to look," he recalled. "But I had made a firm commitment to adhere by the outcome. It came up heads, so I said I'd do it."

Much the same obstinacy confronted Mr. Brest when he asked Bronson Pinchot to play the salesman in the villain's art gallery. The role, Mr. Pinchot said, was too small. But, he told Mr. Brest, he had an idea. He wanted to parody the many people of "undistinguishable background" who live in Beverly Hills.

"He launched into character and I fell on the ground laughing," Mr. Brest said. "But he wouldn't stop. I interrupted him and said, 'Bronson, you're the American Peter Sellers. I beg you, beg you to be in this movie.'"

"He said, 'A director on his knees begging me, I love it. I love it.'"

Mr. Pinchot, too, eventually agreed to be the film, in which gives what critics have termed a scene-stealing performance.

The movie actually had its genesis in 1975 when Michael Eisner, then president of Paramount, was stopped for speeding on a freeway. The policeman, Mr. Eisner recalls, was "extremely efficient, reasonably rude, with an air of superiority and quiet condescension."

The problem, Mr. Eisner decided, was that his battered station wagon wore its New York City heritage on its body. It was unsuitable for *symbol-conscious Hollywood. By the time* he traded it in for a Mercedes the next day, he had decided to enshrine the incident and the Beverly Hills policeman in a movie.

"I went to the office and said we have to do a movie about a Hollywood cop," Mr. Eisner said. For the next five years, however, screenwriters failed to produce an acceptable script.

"None captured the character of the guy who didn't belong," recalled Mr. Eisner, who is now president of Disney. In September 1983, however, Mr. Petrie wrote a script that included many of the required contrasts. "It was wonderful," Mr. Bruckheimer said.

Spotting a picture of Mickey Rourke in a magazine, Mr. Simpson tore it out, held it up and said, "Isn't he great?" Mr. Bruckheimer remembered. They quickly cast Mr. Rourke as Axel Foley. But the star of "Diner" tired of delays and quit to make "The Pope of Greenwich Village." Shortly thereafter, while vacationing on a California beach, Mr. Simpson said he received an "urgent" call from Paramount. "I thought somebody had died," he said. Instead, he was informed that Mr. Stallone had just signed a contract to star in the film. But after committing himself to the movie, Mr. Stallone rewrote it to emphasize his forte — action and adventure.

"Sly's rewrite had heart, passion and pathos," Mr. Simpson said. "It was superb. It had more edge and more of the blood vengeance motif." But it didn't have the fish-out-of-water theme or the tension between street-smart and "by-the-book" police.

For two days Mr. Stallone, the two producers and Paramount officials debated whose script to shoot. Finally, they settled on Mr. Petrie's and by mutual agreement, Mr. Stallone quit.

"I saw the film falling apart," said Jeff Katzenberg, then president of Paramount's production arm and now with Disney.

"What are we going to do now?" Mr. Simpson recalled Paramount's chairman, Barry Diller, asking. "We don't have a movie." At that moment Mr. Simpson suggested Eddie Murphy.

"Diller took the cigar out of his mouth, took three steps and replied, 'I love it,'" Mr. Simpson said. Unbeknown to Mr. Diller and the other executives, Mr. Simpson had already discussed the film with Mr. Murphy.

"I told Eddie about it a month before Sly dropped out and he went crazy," Mr. Simpson said. "He loved it. He wanted to know why he hadn't *been exposed to it.*"



Jack Lemmon is cast as an experienced priest in "Mass Appeal," Glenn Jordan's version of the Bill C. Davis play. Zeljko Ivanek co-stars as the young seminarian he counsels.

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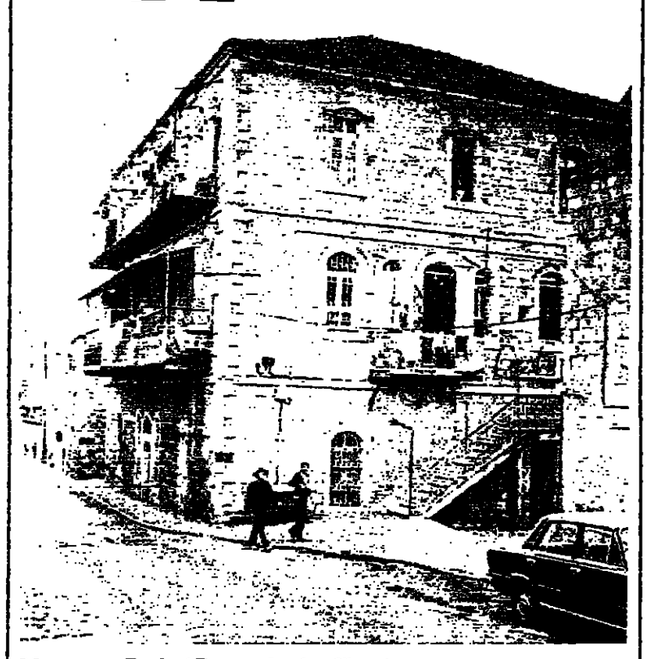
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The Jerusalem Post's Judy Siegel-Itzkovich describes a move by U.S. Jewish federations to boost involvement in Israeli affairs.

An activist approach



Musrara... Project Renewal twin of Los Angeles. (Goldberg)

FOR YEARS, the relationship of American Jewish communities with Israel consisted simply of the Jewish federations raising money and the Jewish Agency spending it.

But the federations are no longer content to be absentee donors: they want to be involved. Recently, the roof organization of Jewish federations in the U.S. decided to open an office in Jerusalem, along with two major Jewish federations – those of Los Angeles and San Francisco. These have separately opened offices here, manned by full-time officials.

News of this "activist" approach sent shivers down the spine of some Jewish Agency officials, who were accustomed to deciding almost unilaterally how to spend the UJA money sent in by the local federations.

But now that the initial shock has passed, Agency officials have come to the opinion that this increased involvement is good. After all, acceptance of the "centrality of Israel" in Diaspora Jewish life was mandatory for organizations and individuals affiliated with the Zionist movement.

And direct involvement by Diaspora Jewish communities in the rehabilitation of urban slum neighbourhoods through Project Renewal has turned out to have been very beneficial.

When then-premier Menachem Begin announced some six years ago that Israel was launching the project with Diaspora and government funding, he never dreamed that Jews living in America, Europe and South Africa would send fund-raisers on regular missions to see the disadvantaged neighbourhoods and, in the process, establish close personal ties with the residents of those quarters.

There were many initial misunderstandings and Project Renewal got off to a very slow start, but the ties became strong, often working to push the Jewish Agency and the government to take action.

THE OPENING of the Los Angeles and San Francisco federation offices here are a direct outgrowth of Project Renewal. While it seems unlikely that all the U.S. Jewish federations – about 150 – that have paid dollars will open offices here, it does seem likely that other communities will follow the Californians lead.

Martin Karp, head of the LA office, has had wide experience in federation work. He was community relations director of the Greater Hartford Jewish Federation before coming on aliya 15 months ago.

Despite his recent aliya, he is not a stranger to Israel. He visited the country on missions about 30 times before settling here and had been active in Hadassah. His Hebrew is good and his connections with Israeli institutions and officials are developed.

His attitude is that he worked as director of the North American desk of the World Zionist Organization's information department. Then, he met LA Jewish leaders who asked him to open and head their Jerusalem office.

The new office, he says, serves a number of functions: It is a Los Angeles presence and a statement of Jewish commitment to Israel. It maintains contact with former Los Angelenos who have come on aliya. It studies the policies and activities of the Jewish Agency. It offers briefings to Jewish and non-Jewish delegations and missions which visit Israel from LA. It maintains contact with the two Project Renewal areas matched with LA – the Musrara quarter in Jerusalem and the town of Beit She'an. Finally, it provides ongoing liaison services for LA bureau of Jewish education programmes here.

The office, now located in Rehov Hess but due to move soon to a nearby location, is budgeted by LA's federation headed by Bruce Hockman and Ted Kanner at $38,000 a year.

WHY DID the LA Federation decide to establish the Jerusalem office – and unanimously endorse the decision? According to Karp, the answer can be found in the new generation of Jewish communal leaders that has grown up.

Born after World War II and the establishment of Israel, they grew up with the reality of the Jewish state. Although their Jewish education may be lacking, many have been to Israel on tours, one-year university programmes or as volunteers. Moreover, says Karp, they no longer regard aliya and Jewish education as dirty words – "They want to promote aliya."

Today, he says, partly in response to the need to reshape the Israeli economy and the declining rate of aliya, Israel-Diaspora relations are once again receiving prominent attention. And a common thread through all the discussions is that the nature of the relationship is "long overdue for a change."

While a new generation of Diaspora leaders and a new generation of Israelis has grown up, "young Israelis and young Americans are maturing as cousins who are strangers to one another."

One of the tasks of the federation offices, he says, is to improve communications between the two.

The investment by the LA Federation in Musrara's rehabilitation – about $4 million – has proved to be very beneficial to residents there, he says. The new community centre in the neighbourhood is working well in upgrading cultural and educational life in the quarter. Apartments have been renovated and more community services are now being offered. After a five-year involvement with Musrara, LA is beginning to phase out its presence – Project Renewal was not intended as an indefinite commitment.

Contact with Beit She'an, however, is now beginning. But at the same time, LA Jews want to ensure that the improvements brought to Musrara through Project Renewal are sustained even though funding from LA is cut off.

Karp has started to write a monthly column in the LA Jewish community bulletin to report on his office's activities. The federation is also investigating the possibility of providing second mortgages and opening an emergency loan fund for new immigrants from LA.

Karp rejects the notion that the federation office here signals an intention to "compete with" or "go behind the back" of the Jewish Agency: "We're not aiming to replace things here but to make sure that they run smoothly," he says.

SHLOMIT LAQUEUR, director of the San Francisco Jewish Federation office in Jerusalem, agrees with Karp. Her office, she says, is not meant to get around the Agency: "The San Francisco Federation wants to know the system as well as possible. Many of the attacks on the Jewish Agency are made out of ignorance. The federations want to examine the baby before throwing it out with the bath water."

Laqueur, daughter of the well-known political historian Walter Laqueur, had never been to San Francisco before she was appointed to head the office. But the Israeli-born, English bred graduate in political science knows a great deal about Israel.

Returning to Jerusalem in 1976, she worked for the Jerusalem Committee, the World Union of Jewish Students and the Jewish Agency. Her last job was as director of programming at the Agency's Institute for Leadership Development.

From contacts she developed during that job, she got to know Jews from San Francisco, who approached her about opening the federation office, now located in the basement of the Jerusalem Institute for Public Affairs on Rehov Arlosoroff.

There are 75,000 Jews in San Francisco, and more in the Bay area, she says. Some 50 per cent of the money raised in the community – $15.5 million last year – goes to local needs; the rest goes to Israel and other overseas needs. The federation, headed by Ron Kaufman and Brian Lurie, were seeking to bolster its communication with Israel and the Jewish Agency.

And when, in answer to this, they opened their Jerusalem office in August, San Francisco became the first Jewish federation to have representatives here. (British Jewry was the first to open an office in Ashkelon to supervise its Project Renewal operations there.)

THE SAN FRANCISCO office is charged with keeping tabs on its Project Renewal operations in Kiryat Shmona and Tel Hanan, encouraging and coordinating missions and youth groups to Israel, helping in the absorption of immigrants from northern California, increasing cooperation with representatives of other American Jewish organizations in Israel and fostering ties with Jewish Agency officials and offices.

Laqueur, like Karp, writes a column for the local Jewish paper. She also sends English translations to articles appearing in the Hebrew press that may interest local Jewish leaders. In addition, she wants to encourage San Franciscans who spend a year at Israeli universities to become active in federation activities, especially those relating to Israel, when they return to California.

Commenting on this new trend of direct federation involvement in Israel, Jewish Agency treasurer Akiva Lewinsky says he welcomes the phenomenon: "There hasn't been much understanding here of how federations work. They want to explain themselves, and that's positive. Their offices are like embassies for them," he says. "How can we talk about centrality of Israel if there is no direct communication?"

Lewinsky believes that the federations in California are motivated by goodwill and good intentions, and that they have no intention of bypassing the Agency.

The Agency, for its part, is happy that the federations are funding the offices out of their own pockets, since Agency aid is out of the question.

"Anything that promotes community support for immigrants from that area and that aids communication between Israel and the Diaspora is a good thing," he adds.

Safeguarding integrity

By DAVID RICHARDSON/Jerusalem Post Reporter

EDITORIAL INDEPENDENCE is something most papers would proudly insist they enjoy. But it is not something that is easily won, and the struggle to maintain it – often small and devious – hardly ever makes the front pages.

Nationalization in Britain and the opportunities to put pressure on editors [illegible] newspapers have been exploited in many ways to ensure that [illegible] cannot be avoided.

Over the past few years the [illegible] of several Fleet Street papers has changed hands. Invariably the cause of the interests and wealth of their new proprietor has been [illegible] sometimes even to the detriment of the [illegible].

Perhaps the newest [illegible] attempt to [illegible] and [illegible] interests and [illegible] has been [illegible] The Observer, the trustees could not object. But the recent spat between Rowland and his editor was resolved only when the trustees came out in support of the editor.

NOW, NEW GROUND has been broken not by one of the great Fleet Street newspapers, but by one of their modest neighbours, *The Jewish Chronicle*.

Last month, the existing shareholders of the company which owns the oldest Jewish newspaper in the world voluntarily transferred their voting control to a new trust which, according to the editor Geoffrey Paul, "will be a major hurdle to any predator who may have his sights set on acquiring the paper."

Eight years ago, the owners established a trust along the lines of other British papers headed by Lord Goodman designed to ensure the independence of the 143-year-old weekly. The trustees were empowered to approve the appointment or dismissal of the editor and the managing director, and they had a veto over the final disposal of the paper.

Recently, however, the present chairman of the board, David Kessler, became concerned that in the absence of the direct personal involvement of other members of his family who own the company, the paper's future independence could not be guaranteed.

He persuaded the other shareholders to transfer control to a new company registered as a charity called the Kessler Foundation. This was achieved by issuing new shares which alone have voting rights and which have been made over to the foundation. The existing voting shares have been converted to ordinary non-voting shares. The shareholders, although they will continue to receive dividends, do not even have a say any longer in determining the return on their assets.

THE TRUSTEES of the new foundation are Kessler himself, the editor and managing director of the company and three representatives of the Anglo-Jewish community – a judge, an Oxford don and a banker. The last three have the power to appoint their own replacements and all of the trustees are unpaid.

"The Goodman Trust is advisory; it does not own the paper," said Paul in a recent interview during a visit to Jerusalem. "They could, under certain circumstances be persuaded to fire the editor. The new structure maintains the absolute independence of the editor more than any other Fleet Street editor I know."

But Paul has a pronounced reservation when asked if a similar model would be applicable in Israel: "An essential element in any editor's independence is the financial stability of the paper."

"But more important is the calibre of the individuals who serve as trustees. It would be unthinkable for an English gentleman – and an English Jewish gentleman, for that matter – to dream of telling the editor what to do. Given the highly politicized nature of life in Israel, it is unlikely that you would find people like that."

Jewish puppetry

By LEAH ABRAMOWITZ/Special to The Jerusalem Post

A NEW KIND of [illegible] has been [illegible] in the Jewish Quarter of Jerusalem. Called Mekorot, it is a [illegible] puppet theatre giving creative expression to a small band of talented artists.

"The Mekorot Centre is a [illegible] for people in cultural need of [illegible] We want to work with Israeli [illegible] and Jewish themes," explains Keshet, the English-born [illegible] and organizer of Mekorot. "Because of Heritage, culture is key. Keshet, who pulls [illegible] the strings of her varied cast of characters, explains the way puppetry can [illegible] nature and values to [illegible] generations.

"We hope to touch [illegible] and introduce them to their heritage," she says, even if we have to ghost-write them ourselves. [illegible] acceptable from children's [illegible] to [illegible] and education."

The theatre's [illegible] in the [illegible] Jewish Quarter is part [illegible] about [illegible] the Hebrew [illegible] Keshet and [illegible] Rowland, who [illegible] checked [illegible] the Mekorot [illegible] about [illegible] Jerusalem, where Rowland [illegible] the Corporation, has substantial [illegible] interests.

The [illegible] with [illegible] and [illegible] between [illegible] Atlantic [illegible] and [illegible] Keshet, the English-born [illegible] and organizer of Mekorot. "Because of Heritage, culture is key. Keshet, who pulls

Board votes 160 per cent cash bonus

Dead Sea Works records $26.7m. profit in first half

By LIORA MORIEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA. – The Dead Sea Works showed a profit of $26.7 million on sales of $101m. in the first six months of the current fiscal year, an increase of 22 per cent over the same period last year, company director Arye Shahar told reporters here yesterday. He added that this was the 12th year in a row in which the DSW has shown a profit. "These results during this difficult period show the economic strength of our company," he said.

The company's board of directors, meeting in Tel Aviv yesterday, voted to pay a 160 per cent cash dividend on all its shares for the 1983/1984 fiscal year.

The DSW produced 879,000 tons of potash during this period, up 17 per cent from the first half of the previous year. Within two years, Shahar said, when the Makleff project is expected to reach full capacity, the plant will produce 2.2 million tons of potash a year.

The world price of potash has increased slightly during this period, he said. At the same time, the company managed to reduce its production costs by nine per cent.

The DSW, which has 1,250 people on its payroll and provides work to 300 more through sub-contractors, is one of the biggest employers in the Negev.

The Jordanian potash plant on the Dead Sea is not a threat, Shahar added, "because there is a constant increase in the need for potash, so, all things being equal, there is room for us and for everyone else as well."

Israel's share of the world market is 4.05 per cent, he said. To keep a competitive edge, the DSW will begin the construction of an 18-kilometre conveyor belt between its plant in Sdom and the train terminal in the Zefa plain. The project is expected to cost $38m. and take two years to complete.



The biggest concrete base ever poured here is that which will support the 550 megawatt turbines of the Electric Corporation's new power station in the south. The photo shows the pouring arms from three trucks craning over the site in work which continued without interruption for 24 hours. (Ron Erde)

Some Opec members offering discounts

BAGHDAD (Reuter). – Iraqi Oil Minister Qassem Ahmed Taqi said yesterday the deterioration of the oil market had been caused partly by some Opec members ignoring their production quotas.

Speaking before leaving for an Opec ministerial meeting in Geneva starting tomorrow, he said that some Opec members were also offering discounts on official Opec prices. He did not name them.

"Such measures have harmed Opec, apart from other problems caused by pressure from some industrial states to force Opec to drop its prices through increased consumption from their strategic reserves," he said.

The Opec meeting will look for ways to support the official price structure, based on $29 a barrel for Saudi Arabian light crude.

At an emergency meeting in October Opec cut its production ceiling by 1.5 million barrels a day (BPD) to 16m. in a bid to support prices.

Exports to Asia outstrip imports

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Exports to Asian countries overtook imports from them during the first nine months of this year, the Industry and Trade Ministry reported yesterday. The balance was $298.8 million in exports to $233.5m. in imports.

At a meeting yesterday with exporters at the Israel-Asia Chamber of Commerce in Tel Aviv, Yehuda Atzmoni, director of the Asia-Africa-Latin America department of the ministry's foreign trade administration, said that exports to Asia account for 10 per cent of Israel's total exports, and purchases from Asia are 5 per cent of all imports.

Richman cuts ties with Jaffa project

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Harold Richman, the former manager of the Tel Aviv Sheraton Hotel, who is leaving his job with the city's Astoria Hotel, which is reportedly closing, yesterday severed his ties with the Israel Experience in Old Jaffa.

The project, an audio-visual show in a complex that is to have shops and restaurants as well, has not yet been completed. In an announcement yesterday, Richman said he would continue to head Creative Management Associates, which, the announcement said, is currently involved with many projects in Israel in the world of tourism.

ICI buys American chemical group

LONDON (Reuter). – Imperial Chemical Industries (ICI), one of Britain's largest industrial companies, has announced it was buying the chemical operations of the American conglomerate Beatrice in a $750 million cash deal.

The Beatrice Chemical Group produces reinforced plastics for use in aerospace, defence and sports goods industries and also markets a wide range of specialty chemicals, such as leather finishes, inks and lubricants.

Industry analysts said ICI was trying to diversify from bulk chemicals, such as plastics, which have suffered from low demand and overcapacity in recent years, into the speciality chemicals field which appeared to have greater growth potential.

They said prospects appeared bleak in ICI's traditional areas, especially because Gulf countries were now entering the field to add to the overcapacity problems.

"In a single move, this immediately puts ICI among the world leaders in high-growth advanced materials," ICI chairman John Harvey-Jones said.

ICI, which is expected to make a profit of one billion sterling ($1.2 b.) this year, made its first major acquisition in the U.S. in 1971 with the takeover of the Atlas Chemical Company.

Stock market analysts said this was reflected in the high price being paid – ICI said Beatrice Chemical was expected to make net profits of $40 million in the current financial year, giving the British giant a relatively low 5.2 per cent annual return on its investment.

U.S. union buys $500,000 worth of bonds

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A cheque for $500,000 was this week accepted by Haim Yevin, television news anchorman, who joined the 30-man Israeli "Operation Maccabee III" Bonds mission to the United States. The cheque for purchase of Israel Bonds, is from Robert H. Wilson, of the United Food and Commercial Workers Union, 174 AFL-CIO.

The delegation of Israeli industry leaders, senior Israel Defence Forces officers, and media personalities, is now visiting 100 communities in the U.S. and Canada, under Israel Bonds auspices. The delegation in expected home this week.

Use of electricity up in December

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. – A 10 per cent increase in the use of electricity in the first half of this month in comparison with December 1983 has been reported by the Israel Electric Corporation.

It has been colder this December than a year ago, and people are using more electricity to heat water and to warm their homes it was explained.

Shmuel Hitten, head of the IEC statistical department, also said that the government's subsidy on electricity makes it inexpensive to use and consumers are paying 30 per cent less for the electricity than it costs the corporation to produce it.

There is also greater use of electricity in the industrial sector, it was said.

U.S. and Egypt sign $225m. aid deal

CAIRO (Reuter). – Egypt and the U.S. over the weekend signed an agreement for $225 million in U.S. economic aid to finance the purchase of wheat and wheat flour, a U.S. embassy spokesman said.

The agreement represents a quarter of the economic aid Egypt will receive from the U.S. next year in the form of long-term soft loans, he said.

The agreement would permit Egypt to purchase about one million metric tons of wheat and about 400,000 tons of wheat flour under the U.S. "Food for Peace" programme.

The loan will be repaid over 40 years at 2-3 per cent interest, with a 10-year grace period.

Egypt is the second-biggest recipient of U.S. aid, after Israel, with U.S. military and civil assistance totalling $2.3 billion annually.

YESHIVOT. – The Bnei Akiva yeshivot and *ulpanot* (for high school girls) have appealed to the public to contribute to an emergency fund to help them overcome their financial difficulties. Contributions may be made to Account No. 372063 at United Mizrahi Bank, branch 421.

Car production up 10 per cent

World trade seen growing at least 8 per cent this year

GENEVA (AP). – The volume of world trade is expected to increase by at least 8 per cent this year, according to the secretariat of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (Gatt).

The prediction was based on an 8.5 per cent growth in the first nine months of 1984, compared with the same period in 1983, according to the international body's annual report on international trade released yesterday.

A world economic recovery prompted the increase, Gatt said. However, it cautioned that the recovery was not as widespread as previous postwar recoveries and singled out Western Europe as having poor economic performance, compared with North America and Japan.

The report said shifts in U.S. trade patterns indicate Western Europe's role in the world economy is being "increasingly challenged" by "dynamic economies in the Pacific region."

The report also said there has been a worldwide movement away from a multilateral trade system and toward fragmented trade policies, which has contributed to business uncertainties and lack of trade-related capital investment outside the U.S.

It suggested a new round of multilateral trade talks might be necessary to reverse the trend.

The electronics industry was especially plagued by protectionism in the form of non-tariff barriers, it said.

However, trade in manufactured goods grew by 5.5 per cent in 1983, compared with only 2 per cent the previous year. The main increase was in electronics, especially telecommunications equipment and office machinery, it said.

The growth in electronics output was especially high in North America and Japan, and weak in Western Europe.

World steel consumption was up 3 per cent in 1983, and the world automobile industry produced 10 per cent more vehicles and parts in 1983 than in the previous year. The industry's output level remained about 5 per cent below the 1978 peak production, the report said.

Concern over 7,000 jobless in Galilee

TIBERIAS. – The heads of Jewish settlements in Galilee demanded at an emergency meeting Sunday to see the prime minister and finance minister on the issue of unemployment in the area.

Sources said there are 7,000 unemployed in the Galilee, and 2,400 persons getting umemployment compensation.

Afula Mayor and MK Eli Ovadia (Herut) said that "the economy can't be cured by destroying society and injuring development towns."

He said many American investors prefer to back projects in other countries because the government does not direct sufficient matching funds to development towns.

Other mayors warned of a new generation of Black Panthers in the Galilee. They said the first step is to stop hiring workers from the Philippines and the West Bank.

Italian bank clerks in warning strike

ROME (Reuter). – About three quarters of Italian banks were closed yesterday morning when about 220,000 employees went on strike to press demands for a new wage contract.

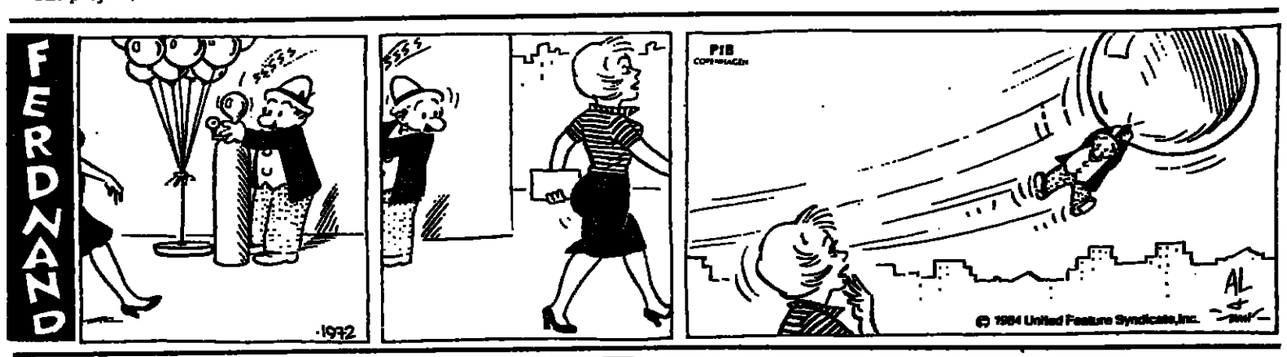
The morning strike affected most Italian banks, except savings banks and rural and artisan savings and loan institutes, which have reached agreement on contracts.

Banks affected by the strike, called by four unions, were due to return to normal in the afternoon.

The unions in which bank clerks are organized said similar strikes would be called later this month unless an agreement was reached.

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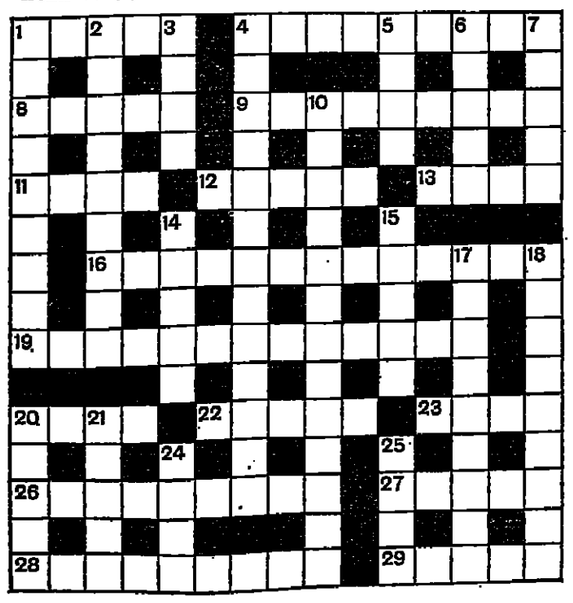
ONE-AND-ONE CROSSWORD

ACROSS

1 Goals reconceived in Nigeria (5)
4 Start sketching out how far you are prepared to go? (4, 1, 4)
8 Cram into amusing play (5)
9 As far north as one can go and in real difficulties (2, 5, 4)
11 Artilleryman and sailor meet head on with a Moslem (4)
12 Satisfy one's thirst by finding large pond to the South (5)
13 Tempt a university type by sex appeal (4)
16 Get on your feet as a way of paying regular bills (8, 5)
19 What Ptolemy Caesar had parentally was a well preserved figure (8, 5)
20 Muslin to heat wine (4)
22 Foolish fellow makes for a hotel in New York (5)
23 Unable to say a word in criticism of the stupid blonde (4)
26 Swindle comes to nothing in old Western Ireland (9)
27 Terrorist teacher of course gets nothing after five (5)
28 Like a wind ensemble given a free hand (2, 7)
29 Doughnut-shaped hill confronts us (5)

DOWN

1 Which Labour wings support Militant if not interfered with? (4, 5)
2 Loss of his initial gamble would reveal his fatherland (6, 3)
3 One who looks a man of vision (4)
4 Ran London borough by skulduggery (6, 7)
5 Swear like a clergyman upset (4)
6 Mental images formed by a supporting real image (5)
7 Anything that occurred in the Seventies (5)
10 Committee secretary's job occupying only a short time (6, 7)
14 Local game which could turn into an expensive fiddle (5)
15 Atkins bar (5)
17 Ironic remarks at the expense of the Tory wets? (5, 6)
18 Keep at the punch when there is need for . . . (4, 5)
20 . . . being prepared to keep dry wine (5)
21 Joins the golf course (5)
24 Fish wife who outlived Henry (4)
25 In the kitchen it turns around and tips up (4)



GENERAL ASSISTANCE

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

Jerusalem: Kupat Holim Clalit, Romema, 523191. Balsam, Salah Eddin, 272315. Shu'afat, Shu'afat Road, 810108. Dar Aldawa, Herod's Gate, 282058.
Tel Aviv: Yehuda Hamaccabi, 42 Yehuda Hamaccabi, 455198. Kupat Holim Clalit, 7 Amsterdam, 225142.
Netanya: Neot Shaked, Ezorim Commercial Centre, 52484.
Haifa: Mazor, 97 Hameginim, 524113.

DUTY HOSPITALS

Jerusalem: Hadassah E.K. (pediatrics, ophthalmology, E.N.T.), Shaare Zedek (surgery, orthopedics), Bikur Holim (internal, gynecology).
Tel Aviv: Rokah (pediatrics), Ichilov (internal, surgery).
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Carmiel *988555	Netanya *23333
Dan Region *781111	Petah Tikva *9231111
Eilat 72333	Rehovot *51333, 451333
Hadera 22333	Rishon LeZion 942333
Haifa *512233	Safed 30333
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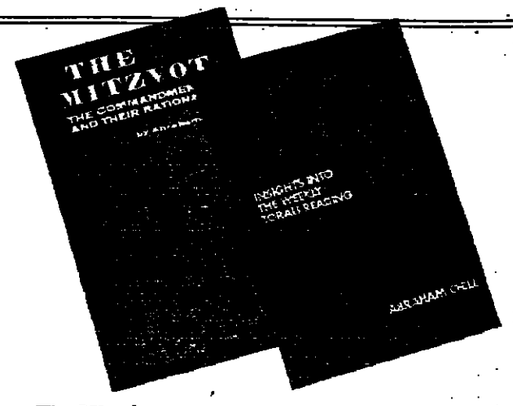
* Mobile Intensive Care Unit (MICU) service in the area around the clock.
101 Emergency phone number in most areas.

Rape Crisis Centre (24 hours), for help call Tel Aviv, 234819. Jerusalem – 810110, and Haifa 88791.
"Eran" – Mental Health First Aid, Tel.: Jerusalem 669911, Tel Aviv 261111/2, Haifa 672222 Beersheba 418111, netanya 35316.
For information on Battered Women Shelters call Family Violence Service – 03-231675/235922 or any of the Rape Crisis Centre or Eran hot lines.
Jerusalem Center for Drug Abuse and Misuse Intervention. Tel. 663828, 663902.
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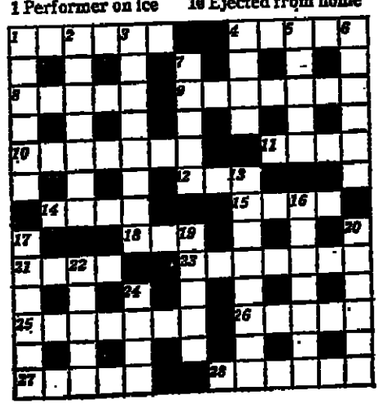
QUICK CROSSWORD

ACROSS

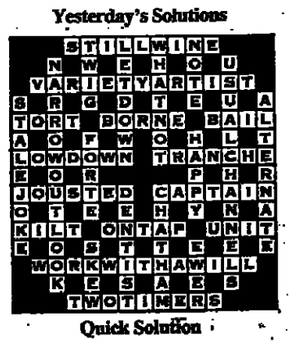
1 Performer on ice
4 Bullet
8 First in rank
9 Turned
10 Ejected from home
11 French cheese
12 Consume
14 Queen of the gods
15 Conceal
18 Auction item
21 Water plant
23 Cockerel
25 Inhabited
26 Extend arm
27 Scolded
28 Declared

DOWN

1 Late meal
2 Foolish
3 Final
4 Ceremony
5 Speak
6 Evaded
7 Classification
13 Deified ruler
16 Take away from
17 Correct
19 Commerce
20 Exquisite flower
22 Spirit drink
24 Clothed



Yesterday's Solutions



Quick Solution

ACROSS: 1 Meatier, 5 Right, 8 Feral, 9 Females, 10 Arbiter, 11 Nisei, 12 Mother, 14 Estray, 17 Sahib, 19 Lineage, 22 Interne, 23 Blind, 24 Hallo, 25 Traitor. DOWN: 1 Mafia, 2 Acrobat, 3 Islet, 4 Reform, 5 Reminds, 6 Gales, 7 Testify, 12 Messiah, 13 Embargo, 15 Realist, 16 Client, 18 Hotel, 20 Nubia, 21 Elder.